FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 103 29 May 1987

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Committee Continues Berlin Meeting AA 1
Budapest Reports 1st Day AA 1
Gorbachev, Others Speak [ADN] AA 1
Participants at Gala Concert [ADN] AA 2
PAP Reviews Proceedings AA 3
Kadar Chairs Session [ADN] AA 3
Gorbachev, Honecker Meet [ADN] AA 4
Meeting Ends, Document Signed [ADN] AA 4

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Yordanov Receive Soviet Painter Roerich C 1
Aleksandrov Receives CPSU CC's Volodin 25 May C 1
Mladenov, Afghan Foreign Minister Speak at Banquet C 1
Zhivkov, Atanasov Receive Wakil C 3
Wakil Assesses Visit C 4
Visits Varna Okrug C 4
Leaves Bulgaria for Moscow [Kabul] C 5
Zhivkov Receives New SRV, Other Ambassadors C 5
New Regulation on Foreign Economic Cooperation C 6
Kubadinski Closing Speech at Front Congress [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 17 May] C 6
Tanchev Receives Greek Politician Mavros C 8
Mladenov Talks With Mavros C 8
Markov Receives Computer Meeting Participants C 8
Dimitrov Komsomol Congress Held 25-27 May C 9
USSR Delegation Arrives C 9
Zhivkov Attends Opening C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bilak Meets With CPSU's Shakhnazarov [PRAVDA 21 May] D 1
CSSR-Cuban Committee Opens Talks 25 May D 1
Strougal, Domenech Discuss Ties D 1
Relations, Plans Discussed [Havana] D 2
Cubans Visit South Bohemia D 2
Nuclear Power Plant Visited [Havana] D 2
Chnoupek Receives SFRY Deputy Foreign Minister D 2
Lenart Receives Vietnamese Party Official D 3
Pitra, CPCZ Delegation Leave For Poland D 3
Lenart Receives Outgoing Polish Consul D 3
Syrian Culture Minister Visits Prague 20-28 May D 3
Visit Concludes D 4

Bilak Address to Drama Artists' Congress D 4
[PRAVDA 20 May]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Tisch, DGB Chairman Conclude Talks, Visit E 1
Walk Around Stralsund E 1
View Disarmament Issue E 1
Announce Exchange Agreements [DPA] E 1
Stress Union Cooperation E 2
Honecker Addresses 13th Peasants' Congress 22 May E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23-24 May]
Honecker Cables NDPD Chairman on Congress E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 May]

HUNGARY

Soviet-Romanian Summit Termed 'Extraordinary' F 1
[Valko]
Hungary-PRC S&T Cooperation Committee Meets F 2
MSZMP Delegation Departs For Peruvian CP Congress F 2
Personal Income Tax To Be Introduced in 1988 F 2
Briefs: Brzezinski Visits Budapest F 3

POLAND

PZPR-SPD Group Proposes Forming European Council G 1
Porebski Receives SPD Secretary G 1
Support 'Confidence' Council G 1
Describe Council Functions G 1
Politburo Sets Party Tasks at 12 May Session G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1$ May]
State Council Examines Reports, Eyes Reform G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May]
RZECZPOSPOLITA Carries Theses on Economic Structure G 9
[12 May]
PAP Responds to Glemp Meeting Coverage Complaint G 19

ROMANIA

Report on Gorbachev Visit to Residential Areas H 1
Stoian, CPSU's Medvedev Discuss Cooperation H 2
Cuban Defense Committee Delegation Visits H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Speakers Address LCY Central Committee Session I 1
Work Organization Stops Work in Split I 9
Sarajevo Meeting Calls for Law on Work Stoppages I 10
Slovene Political, Security Situations Examined I 10
Skopje Committee Examines Attrition in LC I 11
Spokesman Notes 'Tragic Error' of Gulf Attack I 12
Mikulic Sends Message to Iraq's Ramadan I 12
Milosavljevic Confers With PRC Officials I 12
[cross-reference]
Briefs: Pensioners' Federation Secretary Dies; Food I 12
Industry Commission

CORRECTION

The following is the third page of the Table of Contents of the 28 May issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT. This page of the table was inadvertently omitted in the 28 May publication.

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Gorbachev Conclude Official Talks	H	1
CPSU Leader Departs Bucharest	H	1
Ceausescu Departs for Berlin Warsaw Pact Summit	H	2
Ceausescu Chairs, Addresses PEC Meeting 22 May [SCINTEIA 23 May]	H	2

YUGOSLAVIA

Zemljaric Meets Miiulic on Return to Belgrade	I	1
TANJUG Reports EC Loan for Roads, Railways	I	1
SFRY-Hungarian Mixed Commission Begins Meeting	I	2
Protocol Signed [MTI]	I	2
BORBA Reports Return of Wanted Fascist [12 May]	I	2
Dizdarevic Views 'Dangerous Situation' in Mediterranean	I	4
Work Stoppage in Osijek Factory Ends 27 May	I	6
Pharmacists in Gradacac Punished for Work Stoppage	I	6
Serbian LC Discusses Attacks on Tito's Work	I	6
Serbvian LC Presidium Discusses Territorial Defense	I	7
Serbian Assembly Asks About Former Fascists	I	8
Views Nuclear Plants Locations	I	8
Kosovo SAWP Presidium Discusses Crime Problem	I	9
Briefs: AIDS Prevention Program	I	10

WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE CONTINUES BERLIN MEETING

Budapest Reports 1st Day

LD290126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] The session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has ended its discussions for the first day. The Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar visited the Hungarian Embassy in Berlin this evening, where they met members of the Hungarian colony. Gabor Nemes reports on the first day of the session.

[Nemes] Every important aspect of the European disarmament process was discussed at today's session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, held in Berlin. At the discussions, which were held at a hotel closed to the public, all the heads of delegations, from Mikhail Gorbachev to the host, Erich Honecker, gave speeches. They analyzed the experiences of the eventful year since the last session in Budapest.

Special attention was paid to the expected effects of the latest disarmament proposals. After all, sooner or later NATO has to give an unequivocal reply to the Soviet ideas. The Soviet specialists who came to the session have shown cautious optimism in this sphere.

Besides questions on weapons and forces, questions on civil matters, such as the Vienna follow-up conference, were also discussed, as was the cooperation of the countries represented. Detailed information cannot be expected until tomorrow after the publication of the joint communique. Members of the international press present in Berlin however, expect concrete proposals from the meeting of the political consultative committee primarily regarding issues relating to disarmament and security.

Gorbachev, Others Speak

LD281441 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was opened this morning in Berlin by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Honecker cordially welcomed the leading representatives from the fraternal socialist states and other members of the party and state leaderships who were part of the delegations.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the first to speak. Other speakers in the first session, which was chaired by Mikhail Gorbachev, were Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

The second session was chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, spoke at the session. The committee will continue its work this afternoon.

Participants at Gala Concert

LD282257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- A festive concert to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin, held in the Schauspielhaus on Platz der Akademie this evening, was one of the highlights of the city's jubilee year. The invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was taken up by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Romanian SR; and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

Seated in the front row, together with Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev and their wives, as well as Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Erhard Krack, Mayor of Berlin, were: Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government; Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and prime minister of the Romanian Government; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and other representatives of GDR public life were guests at the festive evening, together with the other members of the delegations of the Political Consultative Committee which are staying in the GDR. The invitation was also taken up by the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Warsaw Pact member states to the GDR and the military attaches. Also present were Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet forces in Germany; and Lieutenant-General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker received the representatives of the fraternal states in the Ludwig Van Beethoven Hall. Together they went into the great concert hall, where they were met by the warm applause of the audience, who were in a festive mood. The sparkling concert, opened with the GDR anthem, was devoted to works of classical music. [passage omitted]

At the end of the concert, lengthy and tumultuous applause thanked all the participants for the choice program, which testified to the lively cultivation of the musical heritage in the GDR in an impressive manner. Gratitude and appreciation were also expressed in a basket of flowers which Erich Hoencker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, dedicated to the artists.

After the end of the concert, Erich Honecker and the other leading representatives of the fraternal parties proceeded through a dense crowd over the Platz der Akademie to their cars. Applause resounded and cheers rang out, for which the hosts and guests warmly expressed thanks. "Congratulations on your jubilee," Mikhail Gorbachev called to the many thousands of Berliners.

The festive program was transmitted live by GDR radio and television.

PAP Reviews Proceedings

LD290922 Warsaw PAP in English 0615 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, May 28 -- The Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty held its first day of debate in the GDR capital today, grouping top officials of the socialist political and defense community.

The meeting, as usual, is confidential, but it has been said to be of a working and very concrete character.

Observers note the widespread support for the Jaruzelski plan on the reduction of armaments and increase of confidence in Europe, seeing the Polish leader's proposal as fitting in the logical process of the socialist community's larger disarmament drive.

Particular emphasis is being given to those parts of the plan which make it original, above all the fact that it covers not only nuclear weapons, but also the most deadly conventional arms of highest accuracy and kill capacity.

Journalists note the humanist character of the peace initiatives by the USSR and the rest of the socialist countries, saying they create a climate of confidence between countries.

Much attention is given to increasing individual activity by individual socialist states, reflected in their regional peace initiatives in what is not only continuation, but major deepening of the socialist states' peace offensive as part of the global denuclearization drive which enjoys universal support of mankind.

Decisions which will be adopted by the Berlin meeting will be of tremendous international significance, as in spite of the complex situation in the world there still exists a realistic chance to free the world of the spectre of nuclear annihilation.

Kadar Chairs Session

LD290827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0809 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee continued its work this morning in Berlin. The leading representatives of the fraternal socialist countries convened at 1000 in the Palast Hotel for their fourth session. In the chair was Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Gorbachev, Honecker Meet

LD281727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- A friendly meeting took place this afternoon between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The two partners in the talk paid tribute to the high level of fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. They affirmed their determination for all-round expansion of cooperation, in accordance with the tasks of social development in the two countries and with international requirements.

They paid particular attention to issues of cooperation by the two states in mastering scientific and technical progress, especially in the development of key technologies. Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev described the solution of these tasks as decisive for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, for the strengthening of socialism and for the safeguarding of peace.

Meeting Ends, Document Signed

LD291027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0929 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee ended in Berlin on Friday morning with the adoption and signing of the final documents. The leading representatives of the socialist fraternal states adopted a communique and signed the document concerning the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states.

Shortly after 1100, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Gustav Husak put their signatures to the document in the conference hall of the Palast Hotel, the venue of the conference. The general secretary of the conference, Herbert Krolikowski, thereupon said: The general secretaries and first secretaries respectively have signed the document.

ZHIVKOV, YORDANOV RECEIVE SOVIET PAINTER ROERICH

AU271424 Sofia BTA in English 1252 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov received today the outstanding painter and social activist, Mr Svyatoslav Roerich and his wife.

Mr Zhivkov commended the artists' great popularity in Bulgaria and his contribution to the development of the cultural exchange between Bulgaria and India (where Mr Roerich is domiciled).

Mr Roerich recalled the late Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova's important role in the development of the cultural ties and friendship between the two countries and emphasized the vitality of her ideas and initiatives on educating noble ideals through art. The painter, who is also a co-founder of the foundation bearing Mrs Zhivkov's name, commended the foundation's art gallery.

Mr Roerich was received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the council for Intellectual Development. The artist visited the "Banner of Peace" Center and viewed the children's art gallery at the center.

Mr Roerich also had a meeting with Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, president of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation and chief director of the "Banner of Peace" Center. The participants in the meeting discussed the prospects for the broadening of the contacts between the Bulgarian and Indian members of the movement. They exchanged views on the work of the foundation.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES CPSU CC'S VOLODIN 25 MAY

AU272015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 87 p 6

[Text] Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCPO Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, yesterday received a delegation from the Rostov Oblast CPSU Committee, headed by Boris Volodin, first secretary of the committee. The delegation is visiting our country in accordance with a cooperation plan signed with the BCP Okrug Committee in Pleven.

In a cordial atmosphere the guests were briefed on the work accomplished by the BCP in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress to achieve a qualitatively new growth in all sectors of our country's socioeconomic life.

The meeting was attended by Kuncho Kunchev, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee.

MLADENOV, AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAK AT BANQUET

AU231620 Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 2 (BTA) -- The relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan have developed broadly after the victory of the democratic revolution in Afghanistan, Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria stated today. According to him, these relations are based on mutual advantage and fraternal mutual assistance.

At an official dinner given by him in honor of Mr Abdol Wakil, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the chief of Bulgaria's diplomacy stressed the successful development of the ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the socio-political and public organizations of the two countries. Considerable successes have been attained in the economic relations as well, a fact testified to by the projects built with Bulgarian assistance in Afghanistan. The number of Afghan students in Bulgaria is increasing steadily.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the historical changes in Afghanistan. He voiced support for the Afghan Government's efforts aimed at halting imperialism's undeclared war against the country, the construction of an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan and the strengthening of the country's positions internationally. "Bulgaria supports the policy of national reconciliation and greets the political far-sightedness and flexible and constructive approach of Afghanistan's leadership.

"We are convinced that the national reconciliation and political regulation of the situation around Afghanistan corresponds to the basic interests not only of the Afghan people but also to the interests of its neighbors," stresses Bulgaria's foreign minister.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the efforts of the socialist community countries, of all progressive forces on the planet to prevent thermonuclear catastrophe and to guarantee peace. This is the goal of the Soviet programme for a step-by-step liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. Especially promising are the proposals for elimination of medium- and short-range missiles in Europe.

The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria voiced support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for strengthening peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and stressed that they are a real programme for practical realization of the concept of comprehensive international security and peaceful coexistence.

Mr. Petur Mladenov dwelled on Bulgaria's contribution to the strengthening of the confidence and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, to the turning the region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

In his reply, Mr. Abdol Wakil noted the excellent development of the bilateral relations after the April Revolution in Afghanistan. He assessed highly Bulgaria's solidarity with the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan and with that country's policy of national reconciliation. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 May page six adds that "The guest pointed out that more than 21,000 armed groups had gone over to the side of revolutionary power and almost 50,000 refugees had returned to their homes. Talks had started with a further 1,100 armed groups in order to ensure the peaceful development of Afghan society with the participation of all patriotic forces."] The Afghan minister expressed gratitude for the aid extended to his country by Bulgaria. He is convinced that his visit here will be an important step in the strengthening of the friendly relations.

Further on Mr. Wakil noted that the "undeclared war" imposed on Afghanistan by certain imperialist circles is aimed at destroying the fruits of the national democratic revolution. The Afghan Government and party policy of national reconciliation is aimed at relieving millions of Afghan people of their suffering. This policy has already had an impact over the situation in the country and in the region, and on international affairs. The support with which this policy is met is illustrated by the fact that opposition groups have switched to the side of the revolutionary authorities and negotiations are under way with other groups on stopping the war.

Afghanistan's foreign minister turned his host's attention to the fact that while the process of national reconciliation is gathering momentum, certain circles are trying to break the calmness in the country, to foil all efforts aimed at peace and to eliminate the revolutionary achievements. He condemned the actions by certain imperialist circles along Afghanistan's border with Pakistan and the growing U.S. financial and military aid for the counterrevolutionary groups.

The chief of Afghanistan's diplomacy then spoke about his country's constructive position at the Geneva negotiations with Pakistan. "At the last round of the negotiations our constructive proposals brought the two countries' positions considerably closer. We expect sound common sense to prevail in Islamabad," said he.

Mr Abdol Wakil spoke for the elimination of the sources of tension in the world, and supported the Soviet initiatives. He said that the neoglobalist policy of the United States and its allies is to blame for the crises and tension in different parts of the world.

[Sofia Domestic Service in its newscast at 1930 GMT on 22 May, in reporting on the official banquet in honor of Abdol Wakil, adds the following: "The dinner was attended by Comrade Milko Balev, members of the government, economic and cultural figures, deputy ministers, and the officials accompanying the Afghan foreign minister"]

Zhivkov, Atanasov Receive Wakil

AU231712 Sofia BTA in English 1206 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Abdol Wakil, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, who is paying an official visit of friendship here.

Mr Abdol Wakil informed on the sitation in Afghanistan and on the results of the implementation of the course for national reconciliation, dwelling in detail on the steps taken for a speedier political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. He thanked for the support and aid rendered by Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people to Afghanistan in the development of its economy.

The Bulgarian party and state leader gave a high assessment to the policy pursued by the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of that country and expressed a firm belief that all attempts of hostile forces to divert the country from the road it has chosen are doomed to failure. He wished the Afghan leaders and the entire Afghan people success in their just struggle.

The two sides also discussed some topical international issues. Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the necessity of uniting and activating the efforts of all democratic and progressive forces for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament, understanding and cooperation in the name of peace and social progress.

Afghanistan's foreign minister expressed full support for the principled and constructive policy of the countries of the socialist community as a decisive factor of security and mankind's progress.

Today the foreign minister of Afghanistan was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom they discussed the state and prospects of Bulgaro-Afghan relations.

The talks stressed that the cooperation between the two countries is undergoing an active development in all spheres. They paid special attention to economic contacts and to the possibilities for their further broadening and deepening on a mutually advantageous basis in particular.

Mr Abdol Wakil also had talks with Mr Rumen Serbezov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. They discussed the concrete possibilities for activating contacts in the field of the economy and for promoting countertrade in particular.

Wakil Assesses Visit

AU231713 Sofia BTA in English 1513 GMT 23 May 87

["Statements by Afghanistan's Foreign Minister" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- Mr Abdol Wakil, foreign minister of Afghanistan, assessed the results of his visit to Bulgaria as a new step in the development of the relations between the peoples, parties and governments of the two countries.

Today, after completing his working programme, Mr Abdol Wakil expressed satisfaction with his meetings and talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, his Bulgarian counterpart Mr Petur Mladenov and with other officials.

He stressed that the talks confirmed the same stands of Bulgaria and Afghanistan both on regional and on international issues, as well as Bulgaria's support for the new political course of national reconciliation pursued by Afghanistan. We were convinced once again of the wide support for our programme, the final aim of which is the stopping of the war and the bloodshed and in establishing an all-embracing peace in Afghanistan, and this helps us in being still firmer in its implementation, Mr Abdol Wakil pointed out.

This is a long-term strategic course which will be implemented gradually. Its aim is the creation of conditions for the participation of all representatives of society in the government of the country, he said.

Mr Abdol Wakil informed that more than 21 thousand armed people have joined the revolutionary rule and direct and indirect negotiations are being conducted with another 100 thousand people. 50,000 refugees have returned to Afghainstan.

Visits Varna Okrug

AU241857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Today is the second day of the visit by Abdol Wakil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, to the Varna Okrug.

In the morning the guest attended the festive parade held on the occasion of the Slavonic letters holiday and holiday of Bulgarian education and culture.

In the afternoon the Afghan foreign minister visited with interest cultural sites in our largest Black Sea port and toured the Varna area summer resorts.

Leaves Bulgaria for Moscow

LD252221 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Comrade Abdol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and the DRA minister of foreign affairs, who was visiting the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left Sofia for Varna last night. Comrade Abdol Wakil last night took part at a dinner which was given in his honor by the provincial committee secretary of Varna.

According to another report, Comrade Abdol Wakil this morning left Varna for Moscow. At the conclusion of his visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Abdol Wakil also issued a joint communique.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW SRV, OTHER AMBASSADORS

AU221848 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 22 May 87

[Spelling of all ambassadors' names as received]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today the newly appointed ambassador of Vietnam to this country Mr Nguyen Tien Thong, who handed his credentials to him.

Bulgaria assesses highly the efforts and practical steps of Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina for a constructive political dialogue with the countries from Southeast Asia for turning of that region into a zone of peace, good-neighbourly relations and cooperation, said Mr Todor Zhivkov. He stressed that Bulgaria gives full support to the constructive foreign policy initiatives and actions of the USSR oriented toward the establishing of a reliable system for international security, as well as to the proposals of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev set forth in Vladivostok and during his visit to India.

Expressing his satisfaction with the all-round development of the relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that nowadays the efforts must be directed toward the finding and fast application of new progressive forms of cooperation.

Vietnam's ambassador stressed the willingness of his country for consolidation of the fraternal, friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the Vietnamese Communist Party, between the governments and the peoples of the two countries.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov [also] received in the following order the newly appointed ambassadors of the Philippines Mr Tomas Sikia, of Bangladesh Mr Anuar Hashim and of Rwanda Mr Loran Kaniarubira, who handed their credentials to him.

The mutual desire of Bulgaria and the respective side for widening of the cooperation was expressed during the three ceremonies.

NEW REGULATION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU281446 Sofia BTA in English 1359 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- The Council of Ministers has issued a regulation creating new possibilities for the development of long-term economic cooperation between Bulgarian self-managing organizations and foreign partners in joint ventures in this country and abroad.

The regulation of the economic activity of self-managing organizations with foreign investment participation considerably broadens the legal basis of the production and economic cooperation with the participation of capital by foreign companies. The regulation creates the conditions for joint economic activity aimed at technological updating, broadening of markets and introduction of new organizational and management experience.

The government's decision brings the existing regulations on economic cooperation with foreign partners in line with the new conditions of economic activity in the country. At the same time it is an expression of Bulgaria's consistent policy aimed at developing broad international trade and economic relations with all states, including those of different socio-political systems.

The regulation will be published in the State Bulletin.

KUBADINSKI CLOSING SPEECH AT FRONT CONGRESS

AU241541 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 May 87 p 1

["Closing speech" by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at the 16 May closing session of the 10th Fatherland Front Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates, esteemed guests,

The work of the 10th Fatherland Front Congress has ended.

I think that I am expressing the opinion of all participants by saying that the congress correctly reflected the creative and businesslike atmosphere, which engulfed our country after the 13th BCP Congress.

It expressed the strivings, convictions, and efforts of the people in putting into effect the strategic course of a new qualitative growth and profound transformations in our entire public life.

The 10th congress of the Fatherland Front spontaneously turned into an impressive manifestation of the unity of the millions of Fatherland Front members, and our entire nation around the Leninist April general line of the BCP.

I would like to stress with satisfaction that the problem of restructuring the Fatherland Front justifiably had a central place in the congress' work.

At the plenary meetings and in the sections, an open and constructive discussion developed which was related to the diverse Fatherland Front activity. [paragraph continues]

The basic ideas of the report and the main speech were supported and developed through a critical analysis of the results achieved, and by sharing experience and making numerous proposals. These are ideas related to the Fatherland Front's participation in the general process of renewal and fundamental changes in its own work along the road of independent activity and self-management.

Therefore, the 10th Fatherland Front Congress enters the historical annals as the congress of restructuring.

The remarkable speech, which Comrade Todor Zhivkov read today at the congress, will remain a highpoint in the congress' work. The speech has a programatic importance with its clear postulates on the total consolidation of self-management in the municipalities, on the mass and active participation of the population in solving the issues of the state and society, and on the nation's activity as a manager of the people's property.

This speech arms us all with new visions, prospects, and responsibilities in our future activity, so that it is more closely connected with the people's needs, interests, and prosperity.

I believe that I am expressing the emotions of all participants in the congress and all Fatherland Front members, by expressing a warm gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on his constant and unrelenting care for increasing the role and importance of the Fatherland Front in our sociopolitical life. I would like to assure him that his ideas, recommendations, and instructions will be turned into deeds.

The most important thing now is to turn the spirit of unity of thought, which engulfed the congress, into unity of action on the part of the Fatherland Front's figures and officials, for successfully implementing the congress decisions.

The task now is to commence work without waiting for any instructions, and without conducting conference and adopting long-range general measures, but by developing self-initiative and creativity on the part of all organizations and committees, every Fatherland Front member, and the entire population.

The selfless attitude of the thousand-strong Fatherland Front Army figures and activists is a guarantee of efficient future work. This is an army of selfless apostles of the people's Fatherland Front cause -- men and women, young and old, communists, united agrarians and non-party members -- to whom I would like to express again deep and cordial gratitude.

I would like to mobilize you and all Fatherland Front members for new deeds, beneficial to the entire nation.

Comrades, many foreign delegations and guests and representatives of fraternal fronts, democratic and national-liberation parties, fronts, and movements took part in the work of the congress.

From the congress' rostrum I would like to thank them most cordially on the wonderful words addressed at our country, its peaceful foreign policy, and our Fatherland Front. I would also like to assure them that the Bulgarian Fatherland Front will continue to contribute to expanding and strengthening friendship and cooperation among the nations, creating a really broad front of all peace-loving forces in support of the innovating and realistic initiatives of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, and to preserving peace and life on the planet.

Comrades, the 10th Fatherland Front Congress elected the new leading organs of the Fatherland Front.

Please allow me on behalf of the Fatherland Front National Council and its Bureau and Presidium, to express our gratitude for the confidence you show in us. I would like to assure you that we shall do everything possible to implement the tasks posed by the 10th Fatherland Front Congress, restructure the Fatherland Front activity, and increase its contribution to the profound renewal and ascending development of our country.

Let the constructive spirit and enthusiasm, which emerged here, spread throughout the country. Let us develop the work and struggle for the further accelerated construction of the developed socialist society, for the benefit and happiness of our people and our People's Republic of Bulgaria!

I declare the 10th Fatherland Front Congress closed!

TANCHEV RECEIVES GREEK POLITICIAN MAVROS

AU262004 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the renown Greek political figure Mr. Yeoryios Marvros, who is currently visiting this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Mr. Yeoryios Mavros pointed out the role of the consistent, constructive policy of Bulgaria and personally of State Council President Mr. Todor Zhivkov, for the consolidation of the good-neighbour relations and cooperation between the Balkan countries, for turning of the region of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for building of a nuclear-weapon-free Europe. The two sides expressed full support to the initiatives of the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament and above all for elimination of medium and short range missiles in Europe, for prevention of space militarization and for the building of a world without weapons and wars.

Mladenov Talks With Mavros

AU272034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov received the eminent Greek political figure Yioryios Mavros, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. They held a friendly conversation on the development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and on certain topical issues in the international situation.

MARKOV RECEIVES COMPUTER MEETING PARTICIPANTS

AU271302 Sofia BTA in English 1223 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Markov, alternate member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today the leaders of the delegations that took part in the 28th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation Between the Socialist States in the Field of Computer Technology.

The participants in the meeting discussed the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the "Electronization of the National Economy" Chapter of the Comprehensive Program on Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Member-States to the Year 2000.

DIMITROV KOMSOMOL CONGRESS HELD 25-27 MAY

AU22[illegible]08 Sofia BTA in English 1222 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) — The 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, which will be held here from May 25 through May 27, will discuss the tasks of the youth union at the present stage of deep restructuring in all spheres of society. As was pointed out at today's press conference by Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, the aim is not "perfection" or "improvement" in one sphere or another, but an overall restructuring in the work of the Komsomol. That means a discussion about the criteria of education and realization of youth in the new conditions based on the principles of socialist self-management.

There are 2,936 delegates representing the one and a half million members of the Dimitrov Young Communist League at the congress. Of these 805 work in the sphere of material production, 588 represent the techno-scientific intelligentsia, and 265 work in the sphere of agriculture. There are a number of artists, students, and athletes among the delegates.

Despite the plenary sessions [as received] there will be discussions in seven sections.

The work of the congress will be attended by representatives of youth organizations from almost 100 countries.

An international youth meeting "Youth and the Challenges of the 21st Century" will be held after the congress. The meeting is expected to be attended by representatives of almost 200 national, regional and international youth organizations.

USSR Delegation Arrives

AU250844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the All-Union Komsomol headed by Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, arrived in Sofia today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Komsomol Central Committee to attend the 15th Komsomol Congress, which is to open on 25 May 1987. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

As many as 130 delegations representing youth organizations from over 100 countries have been invited to attend the Dimitrov Komsomol Congress. Representatives of the WFDY, of the International Students' Organization, and others were also invited to attend.

Zhivkov Attends Opening

AU250835 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0558 GMT on 25 May begins an 8-minute live relay from Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture, where reporter Boyan Bonev reports on the opening of the 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

Bonev describes the scene in the congress hall, stressing that the congress "is taking place at a time of great responsibilities, at a stage of radical change in our development. The active process of profound and revolutionary restructuring in all spheres of society that is being carried out in Bulgaria determines the exceptional importance of the issues that the Komsomol delegates from the whole country are to discuss."

At 0602 GMT loud cheering and chanting is heard, and Bonev explains that "at this moment the delegates are greeting Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other leaders of the party and state." Bonev comments that "the meetings of the representatives of the youth with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the party and state leaders have always been marked by sincerity, cordiality, and spontaneity of feeling."

Bonec then announces that "Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol, has taken the platform." Bundzhulov is heard welcoming the 2,919 delegates present of the 2,936 delegates chosen to attend, after which he declares the congress open in the name of the Komsomol Central Committee. This is greeted by applause and loud cheering. Bundzhulov then most cordially welcomes BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov as a guest to the congress. A burst of cheering and chants of "BCP!" follow. After welcoming the other party and state leaders attending the congress, Bundzhulov asks if there are any proposals for the congress' presidium of honor. At this point Bonev explains that the procedure of electing the leading organs of the congress has begun. The live relay ends at 0606 GMT.

The live relay is resumed at 0613 GMT, when Bonev explains that the first session is being chaired by Luchezar Shikov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Shikov is heard stating that the first item on the agenda is the report by Komsomol First Secretary Andrey Bundzhulov, and introduces him.

Bundzhulov begins by noting that today the delegates have to discuss the reports of the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission, after which the congress will go on to discuss the concepts for the restructuring of the Komsomol. Bundzhulov stresses that over its 75-year history the Komsomol has always been in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle, particularly in the years of construction following the April 1956 party plenum, and that it has remained faithful to the Leninist general April line of the party, which alone is capable of solving the problems of Bulgaria's youth.

Bundzhulov notes that the 1975 theses of the BCP Central Committee for the work of the youth and the Komsomol and Todor Zhikov's to the Komsomol Central Committee of 1978 set out the issues governing the development of the Komsomol in those years. However, Bundzhulov notes that so far the Komsomol has failed to solve the main problem posed by the thesis: "to turn the Komsomol in practice into an organization for the comprehensive development of the youth, an organization entirely arranged on self-acting and self-management principles, profoundly democratic in its nature." The problem now, says Bundzhulov, is for the Komsomol to renew its activity and reorganize the movement in all spheres to conform to modern requirements. A radical restructuring and democratization of the Komsomol is required so that it can fully express the numerous requirements of the youth. Bonev then breaks in during Bundzhulov's address to end the live relay at 0620 GMT.

BILAK MEETS WITH CPSU'S SHAKHNAZAROV

AU272010 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Georgiy Shakhnazarov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee [department], yesterday [20 May]. They exchanged views on some issues of the current international situation and the development of contacts between the CPCZ and the CPSU.

CSSR-CUBAN COMMITTEE OPENS TALKS 25 MAY

LD251829 Prague CTK in English 1508 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Prague May 25 (CTK) -- A session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation began here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman, head of the Cuban delegation is Deputy Premier Joel Domenech Benitez.

The session is dealing with topical issues and prospects of cooperation in the power industry, geological prospecting and mining, engineering, electrical engineering, the pharmaceutical industry, agriculture, building and tourism.

Other issues under review will be 1987 goods exchanges and their further development, as well as measures to promote scientific technological cooperation. The session is to adopt measures towards implementation of intergovernmental documents on economic cooperation up to 1990 signed earlier.

Strougal, Domenech Discuss Ties

LD251957 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Prague May 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Cuban Deputy Premier Joel Domenech Benitez, informing him about main tasks and intentions connected with the implementation of the 1986-1990 plan and the restructuring of economic mechanism and democratization of social life.

The two representatives discussed the results achieved in extending political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries, emphasizing the necessity to use especially the possibilities in increasing production cooperation and specialization as one of the most effective ways to raise mutual trade and effectiveness of the national economy.

They considered several topics following from bilateral effort to intensify economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Relations, Plans Discussed

FL261652 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1412 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of Czechoslovakia, met with Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, who is in Prague for a working visit. Strougal briefed the visitor on the tasks and goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the drafting of a socioeconomic program for Czechoslovakia, the reorganization of economic mechanisms, and the democratization of social life. The two officials later assessed the results attained in the two nations' economic, political, and cultural relations. They also analyzed several projects based on mutual efforts to step up scientific-technical cooperation. Domenech leads the delegation participating in the session of the Cuban-Czechoslovak intergovernmental commission, which opened in Prague.

Cubans Visit South Bohemia

LD262326 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] The Cuban delegation that took part in Prague in the 11th session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, arrived in South Bohemian region today. The guests first visited the building site of a nuclear power station in Temelin, and later met the representatives of the party and state bodies of South Bohemian region.

Nuclear Power Plant Visited

FL280228 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1403 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] A Cuban delegation participating in the 11th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has visited the site of the largest nuclear power plant under construction in Tameli, South Bohemia.

Officials from the CSSR's Ministry of Fuels and Power and the branches in charge of investments and exploitation explained the nuclear energy development plan. They also noted aspects of the nuclear power plant's safety features and gave specific examples of supply sources and international cooperation in the construction of those facilities.

Our country's delegation is headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, who is in Prague on a working visit.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SFRY DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD272342 Prague CTK in English 2230 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Prague May 27 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Budimir Loncar, first deputy foreign minister of Yugoslavia.

They discussed topical questions of peace and security in the world, especially in view of the latest peace initiatives aimed at reducing the nuclear threat and strengthening confidence among states and nations.

Both sides stressed that as a result of these initiatives there is a unique possibility now to remove medium-range missiles from the European continent, which would become another important concrete step on the path leading to disarmament.

During the friendly talk they also discussed some questions of cooperation between the two countries.

LENART RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD272322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] In Bratislava today Jozef Lenart, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received (Vo Tran Chi), member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chief secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee.

Lenart informed the Vietnamese guest about the tasks of party bodies and organizations in Slovakia, following from the strategy of speeding up social economic development mapped out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. They also discussed the advancement of friendships between the cities, and the deepening of cooperation between the two countries with emphasis on economic relations.

PITRA, CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVE FOR POLAND

LD272319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Prague today by air for Poland. There it will exchange experience of the implementation of the conclusions of the fraternal parties' congresses in agriculture and discuss further cooperation between the two countries in agriculture and food.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

LENART RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH CONSUL

LD271630 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received Andrzej Barzyk, Polish consul general in Bratislava, in connection with the end of his tour of duty in our country. Lenart praised Barzyk's personal contribution to broadening fraternal relations in all spheres of cooperation between the two countries.

SYRIAN CULTURE MINISTER VISITS PRAGUE 20-28 MAY

LD272351 Prague CTK in English 2225 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Prague May 27 (CTK) -- "We intend to extend cultural relations so that their significance is commensurate with the broad cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria in the political and economic spheres", Syrian Minister of Culture Najah al-Attar has told CTK.

The Syrian minister, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czech Ministry of Culture on May 20-28, said that Czechoslovakia and Syria have agreed on a greater exchange of cultural values -- films, music and literature.

She was interested mainly in the possibilities of direct cooperation between the unions of writers and cooperation in translating literature. One of the most significant topics discussed during her visit, was the establishment ofa Czechoslovak cultural and information centre in Damascus and a Syrian centre in Prague.

Najah al-Attar was glad to come to the Czechoslovak capital when the Prague Spring Music Festival takes place here. Comparing her impressions from the current visit and her previous visit seven years ago when she was in Czechoslovakia for the first time, she appreciated mainly the results achieved in the reconstruction of historical monuments and the care of the Czechoslovak state for the development of art.

Visit Concludes

LD281330 Prague CTK in English 1244 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Prague May 28 (CTK) -- Syrian Minister of Culture Najah al-Attar ended her official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today.

Her talks with Czechoslovak cultural officials focused on the development of cultural contacts between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

She also visited several concerts of the Prague spring music festival.

BILAK ADDRESS TO DRAMA ARTISTS' CONGRESS

AU260501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 87 p 5

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Third Congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Dramatic Artists in Prague on 19 May: "Work and Art Form a Social Unity"]

[Text] I am sincerely glad -- and I am also expressing the view of the other members of the delegation -- to have the opportunity to take part in your deliberations. At the same time I am pleased to convey to you, delegates to the congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Dramatic Artists, greetings from Comrade Gustakv Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

When I say that I am glad to be among you, I am not doing so out of courtesy. I proceed from the atmosphere of today's truly revolutionary time, which is marked by an active, open-minded, and creative approach to the search for answers to questions raised by developments in our country, in the socialist world, and in international life at large. It was precisely this viewpoint that we had in mind when accepting your invitation to ponder with you the methods, ideas, and considerations with which we are confronted by contemporary life in all domains of activity, in theory and practice alike. We do not want to give you advice, of which you surely get plenty, or to teach you what to do or not to do. [paragraph continues]

As your union's activity report delivered by Meritorious Artist Comrade Jan Kakos, the course of the congresses of the national unions, and the discussion have shown, you yourselves know best the strong and the weak aspects of your activity, what needs to be improved in the work of script and repertory advisers, directors, set designers, and the collectives of actors.

In long class revolutionary battles and under the CPCZ leadership our nations, too, started to build a new and equitable socialist society. This is an enormous and complicated task. Socialism is not just the cause of communists, workers, and farmers -- it is the innermost concern of upright people of all professions. In defining the targets of our policy, we used as our point of departure the legacy of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the revolutionary theory. Its founders had described policy as an art. The contents and the form of this art are epitomized in the ability to set correct targets and in enlisting the broad masses for these targets, especially by involving them in the making of policy.

In stipulating our tasks at the 17th CPCZ Congress, which are expressed in the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic and societal development, we proceeded from a profound analysis of the attained material and cultural standards of the people and from our realistic future possibilities. The realization that socialism is unthinkable without power residing in the hands of the workers' class that is led by the party, a party which is guided by the science generalizing the experience of the working masses, must become the main pillar of our strategy. The development of socialism can be secured only by means of high standards of culture and discipline, broad democracy and initiative of the people, and people's devoted work for quality, efficiency, and cost-consciousness in all sectors.

The realistic nature of our targets lies in their being founded upon the enhancement of the role and importance of the human factor, upon the development of the creative abilities of man, who is a good and politically mature manager of his socialist homeland. We are naturally concerned with a harmonious development of the personality, with its thriving spiritual life, with its ideological, moral and aesthetic growth; and the mission of culture and the arts in bringing up such a personality is irreplaceable.

Socialism has endowed itself with the most humanistic assignment -- to do everything for the well-being of man. The assignment of culture, which should not serve just a handful of the chosen but broad sections of the nation, is also growing in this context. We are trying to achieve a situation in which works of art dipict socialist reality truthfully in its contradictions, in the struggle of the new with the outdated, that they show the resolve of our people to cope with tasks and to overcome obstacles on the road of socialist construction. Life has a multitude of shapes -- it is rich, it has its beauty, joys, but also its hardships and difficulties. It is richer and has far more diversity than all theories and predictions altogether. This is how we must perceive and approach it. We have drawn this lesson from the past years of building socialism. This path has been neither easy nor simple. It has been necessary to alter all kinds of views and notions, but also to overcome various illusions and simplifications. Every day, week, and month brought with it new findings that had to be analyzed, understood, and from which it was necessary to draw conclusions for the further course of action on the basis of practical experience.

Everyday life furnishes plenty of examples of how easily man grows accustomed to the beaten track, to the ingrained style of work, how his conduct is gradually transformed into rigid patterns, stereotypes, and inertia. You yourselves know best what happens when an artist yields to rigid patterns. He ceases to grow and to be creative. The actor's gestures are the same regardless of whether they are supposed to characterize a positive or a negative person, a lover or a miser. [paragraph continues]

The arts, which should help overcome rigid patterns, are themselves not immune to them and occasionally yield to the tendency to stay in the old ruts. It is precisely here that the unions should display greater activity.

Each artistic discipline has its specific and peculiar features and not every artist bears the same degree of risk. The dramatic arts are among the riskiest disciplines. Not everything turns out well, not everywhere is there only success. And successes can even be born out of defeats. One must have exceptionally great patience for the dramatic arts, show trust and generosity. In the party and state leadership we want to consider this with all the implications and establish the best possible conditions for everything that assists socialism and duly appreciates it, according to merit. Your union should not just form a link between the dramatic arts, the party, and the socialist state but, first and foremost, raise problems ripe for solution, seek and apply challenging demands on the quality of work, encourage talents, and wage a struggle against bureaucratism, which strengthens dull departmentalism and is the death of all creative work, democracy, initiative, and revolutionary thinking. The union should see to the implementation of the principle in the arts that remuneration depends not on one's acquaintances but on the quality of one's work. It is no secret that lesser-quality art is often rewarded far more generously than art of great value. The two republics' Ministries of Culture should not wait for this problem to resolve itself. They should work out principles of remuneration that would make it unnecessary for eminent artists to help out in commercials. There is no need to wait for someone to adopt a resolution or issue an appropriate directive.

We make it no secret that the CPCZ places great emphasis on the ideological contents of arts. This is not a requirement that should surprise or upset anyone. Every class has its ideas which it asserts when it takes over political power. The bourgeoisie, in particular, has mastered this to perfection; it is adept not only at consistently asserting these ideas but also at expertly disguising their exploitative essence. The workers' class, whose historic mission cannot be denied, is the sole class to assert the ideas of genuine fraternity, humanism, and democracy and to have a vested interest in people's self-realization and their genuine freedom.

Ideological struggles have always been stormy and tenacious in the history of mankind. At times they even set society back. On the whole, however, they generated social progress and drove society forward. The socialist ideas are the most progressive but also the most recent ones. Not everyone understands them in their entire depth and thinks about their further creative advancement. Even interpreters of Marxism-Leninism are not always up to the required standards, approaching the interpretation of these ideas as though they were a school subject and not a creative methods of search, verification, and implementation. It is all the more necessary to wage a continuous struggle against incorrect views and habits, bad habits, and all kinds of relics of the past. Many of these are born on the march, including in contemporary life.

Even the dramatic arts have not entered the new society free of the burden of former social criteria and former social practice. They, too, must continuously overcome various habits and incorrect views to breathe the atmosphere of the present era and of the present life of the people, to faithfully live up to their cultural and artistic mission in the socialist society. The dramatic arts are an important tool and means of linking the problems and interests of the individual with those of the society and the world at large. Universal values such as honesty, conscientiousness, modesty, decency, and noble-mindedness are coming to the foreground, forming the pillar and the regulator of human relations.

It was, and is, also necessary in the cultural policy to correct and change many things. Our party cannot, and does not want to, prescribe the forms, methods, and topics of the works of art. It will not dictate to the dramatic arts how to forge words into human lots, what shape to give to the processes of good and evil, heroism and cowardice, love and hatred, joy and grief. We are not giving anyone ready-made prescriptions on how to present on stage, on the movie screen, on radio or television the history, present and future, victories and defeats, how to depict kings and beggars, saints and sinners, wisdom and stupidity, simply everything that exists in human society. This is the assignment of the artists. What matters, however, is how persuasively, ardently, passionately, and truthfully the dramatic arts will show the world the ideas and emotions of contemporary man, his past, present, and future.

People all over the world cherish the arts -- they are part and parcel of their own lives. Work and art have formed a social unity from times immemorial. In the socialist society this unity has been multiplied. All the more, people expect dramatic arts representatives to enrich their lives and their aesthetic and moral self-realization with their artistic, professionally, and civically honest work -- that they help them find orientation in various situations of life, that they arouse in them wrath in the face of evil and joy and enthusiasm in the face of individual success and successes of society, and, last but not least, that they satisfy their hunger for the cultural values that lie in the tremendous assets of our cultural heritage and in contemporary spiritual life.

Even in today's nuclear age it is not enough for man's free and rich life to become conversant with sophisticated technology and to learn how to think rationally, but it is necessary to unfold all the noble human qualities which ultimately make man what he is.

The party is obligated to give, and it does give, its full support to committed art, to everything that helps shape the socialist society, a society that is still young and must yet overcome various ailments, but to which belongs the future. Be creative, do not be afraid of taking risks if you take them for the cause of socialism. Our party and the socialist state will not regard a possible failure as a dishonest intention. It is necessary to realize and to respect the fact that an artist searches and can make mistakes. Only in this way can he grow, find his profile, and perfect himself. The times when attempts were made to impose content on dramatic arts from the position of strength are over. We must also be more tolerant in art, and perhaps there especially, of everything that support and promotes the thinking of our people in building socialism.

We want our art to take such a development as to cultivate the high cultural taste of the people and enhance their attitude toward peace and socialism. The CPCZ, which is the leading political force of society, which listens to the voice of the people and knows their aspirations, is doing everything for the arts to serve the people and their needs. A highly artistic ideological work is the best party policy.

From history we know quite many examples of good cooperation with progressive artists and we are confident that this will hold true to an even greater extent for the future as well. This is, literally, the revolutionary legacy, but also the order of our time.

It is no secret that there are also among artists individuals who put their own ambitions above the affairs of society as a whole, who hold their own vanity dearer than the cause they are to serve. Calls have also appeared to the effect that it is necessary to reassess development since 1968 and renounce many stands, principles, and artists who helped overcome the crisis. [paragraph continues]

The CPCZ does not consider anyone amiss who assumed a wait-and-see attitude and stood aloof, but neither does it forget anyone who helped. No one can demand that we make concessions to various political adventurers, deserters, and renegades of our homeland, persons who have betrayed their nation and in foreign pay are slandering everything that has been achieved in our country

This is a very vivid time, full of progressive movements of thought and practical deeds. This movement meets with a generally sympathetic reception and is finding many advocates. This is a normal phenomenon; mankind has always been looking for the most progressive path, its enthusiasm has always been aroused by that which was new and that was of real service to it in developing a multifaceted life. However, among those jumping on this progressive bandwagon are also those who instantaneously have a ready recipe for everything, but who greedily pursue solely their own personal interests and reassess matters purely from their own subjective viewpoints. When met with opposition, they quickly change their views, readjust, and leave those who have been deceived in the lurch. Theater is no substitute for politics, that would do it no good, but playacting in politics is of an even lesser benefit.

There is a great deal of talk about restructuring and new thinking at present. This is not just a slogan but a long-term revolutionary program for all sectors, including culture. Restructuring will not be effected by being declared; it is necessary to show and stress what the tasks are and, above all, that they must be fulfilled. Restructuring does not mean backing away from socialism but embarking upon it even more boldly, it does not mean weakening its foundations but strengthening them. It does not mean less but more democracy, freedom, personal responsibility, and conscientious work, not less but far more good culture. Restructuring does not mean weakening socialist ideas but reinforcing them, not weakening the leading role of the party, but improving and deepening it. Substantial changes in spiritual-moral relations and the complete elimination of what we call dullness [bezduchost] are impossible without qualitative changes in economic and social structures, without a genuine democratization of our entire life.

This year we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Its particularity and uniqueness lies in the fact that it did not end with the seizure of power as all previous revolutions but that it marked the beginning of the construction of a new society, of a new history, of new morals, of new production and interpersonal relations, the beginning of a revolutionary and continuously improving life of the people, of a new type of civilization and culture based on respect for man and for work, on the realization that this man is the maker of history and of his own fortunes. It is a revolution of a multifaceted content. It is in continuous movement as life itself.

That which we now witness in the Soviet Union is imposing. It is a new revolutionary upsurge for restructuring the socialist house for this house to meet the demands of present-day life. This development has its logic. For objective reasons the socialist order could not immediately become perfect. We know well the complex historical conditions under which it arose and developed, we know all the things which imperialism tried in combatting it. There were also our own mistakes and errors, subjectivism and various deformations. Our aim is not to justify them, but it must be realized that mistakes and shortcomings do occur when taking a new path that had not yet been explored in practice. It is the moral duty not to conceal them but to learn from them and try to work better and more honestly.

You know yourselves how many times a new production needs to be rehearsed and the stage set rebuilt even after everything has been written and the roles distributed.

The director and the conductor may cross out something but neither John nor Mary can be dropped from the Bartered Bride. The music and the plot would lose their meaning and the Bartered Bride would not be bartered. Socialism is formed on the march. All kinds of things can and must be amended, but one must not back away from its fundamental principles stemming from Marxism-Leninism. Moreover, every nation has its own stage and its own language and cannot thoughtlessly repeat and copy; it can merely creatively apply and develop good experiences.

Also in our country, in Czecholovakia, we can and must repair all kinds of things on our socialism, but this must always take only one direction, toward improving it. The Soviet Union was and remains a source of inspiration for us. That is why we follow with such attention and interest the current efforts of the Soviet friends to substantially accelerate the development of society, to restore its dynamism, and to make full use of the advantages of socialism.

Our friendship with the Soviet Union, which has always been a firm mainstay for us, does not spring from time-serving [konjunkturalny] considerations. We are always with the Soviet Union, we go and will go faithfully at its side under all circumstances, to festivities and to battles for a better and more beautiful tomorrow.

I would now like to remark about Comrade Gorbachev's recent visit to Czechoslovakia. By his sincerity and candor Comrade Gorbachev won the hearts of our people. He was beautifully and wholeheartedly received in our country. The visit was successful in every respect, becoming a manifestation of the relations of fraternity and friendship linking our nations and countries, an expression of the sympathies of our working people for the USSR, the CPSU, and Comrade Gorbachev in particular. However, how many speculations did the visit touch off? The postponement of the visit by a few days brought on endless and all kinds of conjectures and fabrications. Bourgeois propaganda will not concede that even a general secretary can catch a cold. The speculations concerned the program as well as the content of the talks -- all this with the obvious aim to prove the Soviet leadership's alleged discontent with our policy.

Comrade Gorbachev highly praised the CPCZ policy and convinced himself that our people fully support it and are resolved to protect and strengthen Czecholosak-Soviet friendship.

Hundreds of foreign journalists arrived in Czechoslovakia. And when the sensation-mongering forecasts of many of them did not come true they looked for different sensations. They wrote about disunity in the party leadership, about who wants to outmaneuver whom, who is whose friend or enemy, who a dogmatist and who a progressivist. It was enough for them that we do not live by the same recipe, do not wear the same clothes, have our own hobbies and our way of life. [sentence as published] They missed one point, however, that we all share the same goal: that socialism in Czechoslovakia be firm, reliable and attractive, that our common homeland be united and people live happily in it, that our friendship with the Soviet Union not be upset by anything, that we need not fight one another but everyone who would attempt to disrupt the party, the Republic, and friendship with the Soviet Union and weaken the socialist community.

Comrade Gorbachev's visit to our country met with a great echo internationally. This was also due to the fact that Comrade Gorbachev presented in Prague new initiatives of the Soviet Union with regard to the area of nuclear weapons. The efforts of the Soviet Union to avert the nuclear catastrohe, strengthen peace, and restore to health the overall international situation, which are followed with such sympathies by peace-loving forces and realistically-minded people worldwide, have thus been further worked out into specific proposals which are of vital importance, particularly for the nations of Europe.

The European Continent is glutted with nuclear weapons and this dangerous situation calls for a solution without delay. The new Soviet approaches to the solution of today's acute problems make it possible for the development in Europe to begin to move in the right direction. Europe is split along class divisions. From this follows diverse views, approaches, and ideas, but also the right to live, equality of rights, and the longing to secure for one's children a happy future. These are values that are common to all people. These requirements also gave birth to the idea of a shared "European house."

Czechoslovakia, along with the Soviet Union and in unity with the other countries of the socialist community, will spare no effort for peace to triumph over war. It strives for the creation of nuclear- and chemical-free zones in Europe as well as for practical steps to establish relations of trust, understanding, and mutually advantageous cooperation with all European states, regardless of their social systems. The socialist man and the socialist society as a whole must continuously learn to work more honestly and to live better. It is also a great mission for our arts to wage a struggle for a culture founded upon work, against unearned income, parasitism, drunkenness, violation of moral and legal norms, for a correct attitude to history and the cultural heritage. The history of a nation is not just pride and joy, it is also disappointment and grief. On the stage and the television screen life must be shown in all its connections and contradictions. Only a work of art which believes what people believe can be close to the people. When and why do people like you? When you tell the truth, show life as it is, and show us our own image in a work of art. At any time dialogue is possible in one tongue only -- in the tongue of truth. But for this image to be true and faithful, the artist must be a good one; the image is otherwise false, a mirror which distorts. Modern technology makes it possible for you to gain admittance to each family, of which you are becoming part. Millions of people who sit in front of their television sets every evening, tens of millions of the mostly young visitors of our movie houses, and the numerous theater audiences share your joys and sorrows, they experience with you the fates to which you give shape. What is important is that through the human lots being played out on the stage or mediated through radio airwaves or through the screen they should assess also their own lives and attitudes, that -- touched by the arts -- they should become citizens, patriots, builders of the new socialist society. When we are unable to attract people's interest by genuine artistic values or to entertain them with good taste, room is being created for alien influences operate. An important lesson of the past is that we must not weaken the party unity and its bonds with the people, that we must not allow anything to upset this unity and these bonds. Particularly dangerous are manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, which can make their appearance in many forms and quickly change into whatever costumes they may need.

Our socialist society provides good conditions for your work, for you to be able to concentrate on it and to get out of you your best for the sake of enriching the Czechoslovak, European, and world culture. We expect all dramatic artists to muster all their strength and take an active part in carrying out this great mission of the party policy. We endorse the demand that the Union of Dramatic Artists should provide conditions for a creative exchange of views, broad democracy, criticism and self-criticism. Truth can thrive, talents grow, and valuable works be born only in a healthy atmosphere. The entire post-crisis years have confirmed that the party has reliable allies in you, that you can be relied upon, that there is no need for any cultural commissars. The Central Committee of our party, the socialist state, and all our society highly regard your work and evaluate it according to its worth. I would like to assure you that in this struggle for committed and impressive dramatic arts, for a better, more beautiful, and more perfect world, and for the socialist man you will find in our party and in the socialist state full understanding, all-round support, and appreciation. We wish you much creative power and new ideas and successes in this struggle, as well as much personal happiness. [Bilak's speech is also published in Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 May on page 5]

TISCH, DGB CHAIRMAN CONCLUDE TALKS, VISIT

Walk Around Stralsund

LD281305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpt] Rostock, 28 May (ADN) -- At the end of its 3-day visit to Rostock Bezirk, the delegation from the DGB Federal Executive headed by its chairman Ernst Breit, was welcomed with Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, in Stralsund (Rostock Bezirk) on Thursday. During a short walk around the historical town hall of the former Hanseatic city, which is over 750 years old, Chief Mayor Horst Lehmann recalled the meeting between Erich Honecker and Olof Palme, at which both statesmen talked about the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe. [passage omitted]

View Disarmament Issue

LD282012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, and DGB Chairman Ernst Breit today favored the immediate conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of medium-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Speaking at an international press conference at the end of the visit by the delegation of the DGB National Executive Council that lasted several days, they explained the results of the talks between delegations from the two organizations. They agreed on the present historic chance to attain a breakthrough to disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, and to keep outer space free of all weapons systems must not be wasted.

Both sides were satisfied with the positive development and further stabilization of bilateral relations between the two trade union federations since the meeting in May 1985.

Announce Exchange Agreements

LD281956 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) -- The FRG's DGB and the GDR's FDGB want to expand their contacts. An agreement concluded during a visit to the GDR by a delegation led by DGB Chairman Ernst Breit provides, among other things, for invitations to visit trade union leisure and vacation facilities and an exchange of delegations at various levels.

The agreement, announced at a joint press conference Thursday by Breit and the FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch in East Berlin, also endorses FDGB participation in the Ruhr Festival and DGB participation in the GDR's Workers Festival next year. Tisch is to visit the Federal Republic in 1989. The two representatives also favored expansion of contacts at other levels.

Among the topics of discussion during the visit that lasted several days were problems in connection with the introduction of new technologies and their effect on employees and efforts for disarmament.

The "historic opportunity" for concrete and substantial results in disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere, must not be wasted, it was noted in the agreement.

Stress Union Cooperation

LD282308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- At an international press conference in Berlin on Thursday, Harry Tisch, chairman of the DGB National Executive Council, described the results of the DGB delegation's visit of several days to the GDR. In a joint press statement, the two sides emphatically favored the immediate conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the total elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They agreed in remarking that the present historic chance to make a breakthrough toward disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere, and to keep space free from all weapons systems, must not be wasted.

We favor the double zero option, Ernst Breit said responding to a question on this issue. We favor the elimination of chemical weapons. We also favor conventional disarmament on both sides, and we welcome every reasonable step that makes this possible. Harry Tisch described it as an important trade union task to cooperate so a nuclear inferno would not occur. We would like all terrible weapons on earth to disappear by the year 2000, and we would like to contribute toward having no weapon deployed in space. There was in truth total agreement in this issue.

Replying to a question about his impressions of the visit to the Warnow shipyard, Ernst Breit stressed the openness of discussion. He had been able to ascertain in his interlocutors, who were involved in the elaboration and implementation of the plans, a lively interest in the situation of their enterprise. This could not be the subject of unqualified comparison with what was understood in the Federal Republic by the concept of "participation." Responding to a question Ernst Breit confirmed that the introduction of key technologies and the accompanying problems had been discussed during the visit. The two sides realized that the introduction of modern technologies can not be dispensed. As far as the Federal Republic is concerned, he could say that stronger codetermination by the workers is needed. Otherwise, there can be no guarantee that the social consequences can be overcome in any way. In this connection Breit referred to the high level of long-term unemployment.

Harry Tisch recalled the statement by the 11th FDGB Congress that the GDR is aiming at a 40-hour week. However, all this depends on economic growth and existing possibilities. The two trade union chairmen underlined the continuity of the cooperation between the FDGB and DGB. They referred to the importance of the nine-point agreement on the further development of that cooperation, which was concluded during the visit.

We believe, said Ernst Breit, that the trade unions can also provide an example of how to reach understanding in peaceful coexistence and how to discuss questions of mutual interest and reach agreements through discussion. Asked about the exchange of trade union delegations, Harry Tisch said with reference to the agreement reached: We proceed on the basis that trade union members should get to know one another and have the opportunity to take a vacation in the Federal Republic or in the GDR. This was the first time in history that a passage of this nature had been agreed upon between the DGB and the FDGB.

HONECKER ADDRESSES 13TH PEASANTS' CONGRESS 22 MAY

LD270944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 May 87 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at the 13th Peasants' Congress in Schwerin 22 May -- "Our Cooperative Peasants Today Embody the Best Rural Traditions, Mastery, and Creativity"]

[Text] Behind us lies 2 days of creative discussions and a valuable exchange of experiences regarding achievements and new, greater tasks. The 13th Peasants' Congress, one can rightly say, has done great and successful work. It has been made clear how actively and with what initiative the cooperative peasants contribute to the realization of 11th SED Congress decisions. Our Republic's agriculture, like the forestry and foodstuffs sectors, is developing evenly and dynamically. This is fundamental to realizing our course of unifying economic and social policy so as to benefit the people. For this I would like to express to you -- all cooperative peasants, workers, and scientists in agriculture -- most cordial thanks from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers.

When one bears in mind what has become of the GDR in almost 40 years, it is clear that this was only possible because of the close alliance of the working class and the class of cooperative peasants. With good reason we describe our socialist state as a workers' and peasants' power. It has been able to change the life of the entire society in such a fundamental way that a man can at last be a man, that he can breathe freely and determine his fate himself. More has been achieved on the land in decades than was achieved in centuries before. The course of the 13th Peasants' Congress is a witness to this.

As we all know, this has not been an easy path. Hitler's fascism, destroyed in 1945 by the Red Army and its allies, left us nothing but a desert of ruins. Under the leadership of the SED -- the united revolutionary party of the working class -- our people got to work to clear aside this desert of ruins to build something new: our flourishing GDR. We are proud of this.

From the antifascist democratic upheaval, from the democratic land reform, from the formation of the first agricultural cooperatives, from the success of the socialist production relations on the land up to its constant improvement, at present there leads a clear line. It shows how the SED has creatively applied and applies the findings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin on the agriculture question to the condition of the GDR.

The socialist reshaping of agriculture created the decisive precondition for the tempestuous development of the productive forces. An eloquent expression of this is the increase of production since the founding of the first agricultural production cooperatives in 1952. The talk that agricultural yields would fall as a result of the creation of the agricultural production cooperatives was disproved in practice. Grain yields per hectare have doubled. Sales to the state of livestock and milk per hectare of agricultural land under cultivation have ever been increased three-and-a-half fold.

[Text] When one considers how in this period our strong and vigorous agricultural production cooperatives of crop and animal production have come into being, how they have been consolidated, how cooperation has developed and deepened, and the way in which management has developed on territorial principle, then one sees clearly that the shaping of socialist production relations on the land, as well was not one single act. Our party has always regarded it as a creative process that has been mastered in harmony with the requirements of the productive forces.

As events show, in the Western countries, in the EC, this question cannot be solved. To take only the FRG -- as has been made clear in the newspapers and in this discussion -- in 1986 alone 13,000 farms went bankrupt there, and indebtedness has doubled there in recent years.

In developments taking place in the GDR, the class of cooperative peasants has itself changed. It is a conscious, educated, active alliance partner of the working class. Whereas in 1960 only 5.9 percent of working people in agriculture had completed the course of vocational training, the figure is now 91 percent. Our cooperative peasants today embody the best farming traditions, great technical mastery and creativity, and great experience in socialist organization of production.

At the same time, the great efforts of the working class also affect the results of agriculture. For example, it is taken for granted today that almost all work in the fields is fully mechanized. This has fundamentally improved the working and living conditions of the peasants; indeed, in many respects it has completely reshaped them. One can see this not only at the building exhibition in Berlin but in most villages in our Republic.

All in all, one can note that the fact our party has always been guided by the principle of making full use, with a long-term view, of the potential that lies in the means of production in cooperative ownership has proved itself. This course, which includes the considerable potential for publicly owned farms, offers good chances for the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production. The agricultural producer cooperatives [LPG's] and the cooperative peasants have clear and secured prospects in the GDR. The LPG's belong to the peasants while the state enterprises [VEB's] belong to the people. We therefore do not need to hand them over to the people: We did that in 1945. In the FRG, as has been noted by the government, the farmers have no prospects.

It is our principle that the population's increasing requirement for high level foodtsuffs, and industry's need for agricultural raw materials be satisfied better and better through an increase in domestic production. In this way, the cooperative peasants and the workers in the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs sector are making a specific contribution to strengthening socialism on German soil.

The continuity and growth of agricultural production are invisibly linked with the overall economic process, its dynamism, its stability, and its efficiency. Therefore, it is a concern of our entire socialist society. "Everything with the people, everything for the people" has been our motto for decades and we will continue to act according to it.

The GDR has developed as a modern socialist industrial state with a modern agriculture. We will ensure that more modern technology is introduced into agriculture. [paragraph continues]

We will ensure that individual ministries adhere to the decisions of the Central Committee and of the People's Chamber so that from the enterprises that were specially built to produce new technology -- which does not destroy the soil structure but has a positive influence and increases yields -- more and more of the type of technology will come into agriculture as is envisaged by the Politburo decision.

Through results increasing from year to year our agriculture is contributing to the entire national economy's increased performance and socialism's strength. As your congress shows, the cooperative peasants, the workers, and the scientists in agriculture are determined to increase this contribution and are capable of doing so. Socialist agriculture is embedded in the GDR's social development. It receives a powerful impetus from agriculture and has an active influence on it.

Our socialist planned economy guarantees the peasants that the results of their work are required, that they benefit the people, and that the agricultural enterprises and every village are developing. In 1987 alone our state is making available M2.6 billion for scientific research and for measures to promote productivity in agriculture. But this is not the only thing. It is important that education of young people in the country is in line with not only the same unified timetables from the grade onward but also the same standards and preconditions as in the towns. This is a great achievement. We want to preserve, defend, and further develop this achievement. All this makes it possible today to set the task of linking the peasants industry with science in the interest of the results for our society.

Let me name a further example of the integration of agriculture with industry. Levels of machinery on the land have increased significantly. In 1975 there were 11,235 combine harvesters in use; in 1986 17,461. The number of trucks has increased from 27,186 in 1970 to 56,239 in 1986.

At the same time, significantly more fertilizer and pesticides have been made available in a series of items, for which we have made large investments. Over 700,000 tonnes of nitrogen fertilizers were delivered in 1986. Taking the main products together, the total amounts to over 3 million tonnes of fertilizers, which translates into M3.3 billion of goods production. In addition, agriculture annually receives over 1 million tonnes of diesel fuel and more than 8 million tonnes of raw lignite. All this is transported by the transport sector, as are the 18.5 million tonnes of agriculture products -- the result of a good harvest, the results of your good work.

The increase in the yields shows that our cooperative peasants, the working people in agriculture, work increasingly efficiently with these valuable assets. Every additional agricultural machine, every tractor, every tonne of fertilizer and other products for agriculture are the result of the consistent intensification of production, the broad application of key technologies, and the high labor productivity in the national economy. Equally, every tonne of grain, every tonne of potatoes, every tonne of sugar beets, every tonne of livestock, and every tonne of fruits and vegetables can only be the result of intensively expanded production in agriculture itself. And that is emphasized by the result of your discussions at this congress.

Our 35-year existence shows that the peasant only has secure prospects in socialism. In contrast, in major capitalist countries, the peasants are increasingly being ruined. In the last 30 years in the EC every second farm has lost its viability. [paragraph continues]

The average indebtedness of the peasants has multiplied there. Forecasts say that by 1999 a further 2 million farms will disappear. An ingenious finance system accelerates this capitalist process of concentration in agriculture. Millions are spent not on preserving farms but on destroying the peasants' livelihoods. By 1990, 40 million hectares of agricultural land in the United States and in the EC are not to be cultivated, although over 500 million people are inadequately fed in the developing countries and a child dies of hunger every 2 seconds. This speaks for itself.

In the FRG alone tens of thousands more farms are to fall victim to the capitalist profit economy. This and the increase in debt are catastrophic factors that are impossible in the GDR.

Several speakers have made this fully and completely clear in the discussion. It should also be made clear to those prophets who -- in connection with such an important question as disarmament, the elimination of medium-range weapons in Europe, and the liberation of our continent from all nuclear weapons -- once again start to speak about "reunification," and those about whom one can only say: My God, they do not know what they are doing.

As we all know, there is nothing "to reunite." Both the word "re" and the word "unite" are out of place. The GDR and the FRG have never belonged together; they are divided by worlds: the socialist, and the capitalist. VEB's and LPG's are an expression of socialist production relations. Socialism and capitalism can be as little united as fire and water. The sooner this is grasped throughout the West, the sooner this is recognized in the FRG, the better for the future of mankind and for the securing world peace.

From these points of view one must agree with all those speakers in the discussion who have stressed here at the 13th Peasants' Congress that peasants have never lived so freely and with such human dignity on German soil as they do in the GDR.

It is our policy's nature to thoroughly discuss with the peasants all questions relating to developments on the land. The democratic preparations for an implementation of 13 peasants' congresses are eloquent witness to this.

This time your discussions and decisions were also preceded by thorough discussions on the LPG's, VEB's, their cooperation bodies, and in all areas of the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs sector. Everywhere the tasks deriving from the decisions of the 11th party congress have been discussed and many initiatives have been taken. This means that everything contained in the resolution of the 13th Peasants' Congress has the mandate of the cooperative peasants and the workers in the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs sector. It is in line with their experiences and their interests. It will be jointly implemented. This is socialist democracy in action. First consult, then discuss, and then decide. In the GDR words and deeds match.

This socialist democracy is far superior to the bourgeois, slick donations democracy of corruption in capitalist society. When we say we need democracy just as we need air to breathe, we do not mean bourgeois but socialist democracy, the immediate involvement in settling all the people's affairs in the state of the workers and peasants. [paragraph continues]

It is worth noting at this congress that today almost 23 percent of deputies in the GDR's popular representative bodis are cooperative peasants. They do not receive salaries, as in Federal German parliaments, of DM8,000 to DM12,000, but work voluntarily as representatives of the people.

One cooperative peasant in 11 works on the executive of his LPG; one in four is a member of a commission of his LPG. In the cooperation councils and their commissions around 45,000 cooperative peasants and workers are involved, 11,300 in the district/kreis councils for agriculture and the foodstuffs sector. As far as the VEB's and the enterprises in the agriculture and foodstuffs sector are concerned, their workers have a particular influence on the concerns of the enterprise through trade union involvement, as was once again decided a few weeks ago by the 11th FDGB Congress. This is particularly clear in socialist competition.

In brief, our motto -- "Work together, plan together, govern together" -- is proving itself to be a source of inspiration not only in the cities but also in the countryside. People are all the more ready to act in accordance with it because they feel it is worth accepting responsibility and making efforts. In our country, good work pays off for the individual just as it does for society.

All that has been achieved since the 12th Peasants' Congress testifies not least to the fact that the agricultural and foodstuffs sectors have achieved important progress in the transition to comprehensive intensification. In fact, the cooperative farmers and workers have made the economic strategy of our party into their own cause. Good experiences along this path have only served to make the relationship of trust between the cooperative farmers and the SED even stronger.

Since 1982, more than 10 million tonnes of cereals have been produced annually; since 1984 it has increased to more than 11 million tonnes. It made a significant difference to our national economic balance sheets that you succeeded in replacing imports of forage cereals. For this, we thank you, dear friends and comrades. You have fought a great and successful battle. In this way, the targets the last peasants' congress set have not been fulfilled but exceeded, and indeed agriculture today contributes considerably more to today's national income than at that time. In this period, it is also true that many observations and letters before the 13th Peasants' Congress have shown that what has been achieved is not yet all that can be achieved. Nevertheless, you are tackling your new projects from a solid starting point. You have, one might say, prepared a good seedbed for these projects.

I would like to particularly emphasize the quality of your work, your products, and eveything you have undertaken. There was discussion again and again in the debate of how much importance accrues to this fact. The art of the farmer has always consisted in taking conscientious account of the changing conditions of weather and growth, the varying soil factors, and the peculiarities of plants and animals.

Today, the level of yields and performances has sharply increased, and science and technology play the dominant role in guaranteeing them. Thus, any further increase in production and efficiency depends to a large degree on careful work and technological discipline.

High-quality finished products demand quality at every stage of their production, from primary production through processing to sale. In the final analysis, the population measures the quality of agricultural activity by nothing more nor less than the level of foodstuffs and essential and nonessential foods and beverages. Further progress in respect to a structure appropriate to requirements and a more varied range of goods also fit this context. To manufacture products that promote healthy nourishment and make work at home easier because of their largely ready-to-use nature, is also an important concern that the cooperative farmers, together with the foodstuffs industry, must conform with, step by step, in a better way.

Quality of work is a broad concept. In the wider sense, it also includes the treatment of economy and ecology always as one unit. It accords with the humanisitic nature of our society to use nature as the foundation of life and production in a sensible way, and at the same time to preserve it for present and future generations.

At no peasants congress have science and technology played such a large role as at this, the 13th. At no time have the farmers worked hand in hand with the scientists like they do today. This is a very interesting process, in which production and efficiency increase and the personality of people matures. I just think of how top yield results that have been achieved in many LPG's and VEB's have reinforced the trust of the cooperative farmers in their own strength. They now see top yields and performances as fully within their own capabilities.

In agriculture as well we systematically organize the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution, linking it closely with the advantages of socialism. The agricultural production cooperatives, the publicly-owned farms and their interfarm cooperatives, the high level of education of the cooperative peasants and workers represent good conditions to quickly adopt scientific findings in practice. In the final analysis, the individual's creative power remains the decisive element. His commitment, his abilities, his knowledge and know-how gain still greater importance faced with such great tasks. The objective is to make still better use of them.

If we look ahead to the year 2000 then we see the picture of an agriculture that is becoming increasingly a branch of the applied sciences. Actually, this future has already begun. There are not many who could have imagined only a short while ago that we would begin in the eighties and nineties to control agricultural production processes through microelectronics, above all through computers, to use robots, and to use increasingly biotechnological processes on crop farms and for livestock farming.

In your discussions there was again and again talks of how these key technologies make performance progress possible in agriculture. They open opportunities for exploiting natural resources and biological factors to an extent we could formerly only imagine. Cooperative peasants and workers, together with the scientists, have begun a race with time. We would like to encourage them to step up the pace even further because the accelerated pace is decisive for the material basis of our Republic and for the material and cultural living standard of our people.

In this respect, I have been very impressed with the conduct of the young generation at your 13th Peasants' Congress. Self-confident and active, the FDJ exercises its responsiblity for science and technology. The key technologies represent, particularly in agriculture, a broad and interesting sphere of activity for young people, for young revolutionaries who are eager to make their contribution toward the further shaping of the advanced socialist society.

At your congress, you have dealt with the tasks facing you in their clear order of importance and mutual integration. The bottom line of agriculture's intensification is the increase in farm crop output. This is the key to the growth of the entire agricultural production, and for increasing labor productivity and efficiency in agriculture overall. The close link between science and farming practice makes it possible today to aim at yield targets that hardly anybody previously considered possible.

In maximum yield fields of the Rostock, Halle, and Leipzig Bezirks, winter wheat of between 95 and 100 decitonnes; of the Schwerin, Magdeburg, Neubrandenburg, Leipzig, and Halle Bezirks, potatoes of between 500 and 600 decitonnes; and of the Magdeburg, Dresden, and Erfurt Bezirks, sugar beets of 600 decitonnes per hectare are already being harvested today. To achieve steadily rising yields, to make efficient use of the soil, and to increase its fertility are most important. The old saying that the soil entrusted in your hands represents a precious source of our prosperity proves its current importance in this.

At the same time, it is essential to the population's provisions that agriculture guarantee the high and steady output of animal produce under all conditions. Here, too, the increased intensification must be continued. This is expressed above all by the higher output per animal.

All the experiences have shown that the comprehensive intensification of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuff industry is possible only in close, joint work of cooperative peasants, workers, and scientists, of agriculture, industry, and many other branches of the economy.

This is also shown by the key position related to the modernization of the material-technological basis of agriculture. The results of the past years have shown how the scientific-technological level of agriculture technology, fertilizers, and plant-protective agents has helped raise agricultural output and lower unit costs.

We know the demands of the cooperative farmers and the workers on the agricultural means of production are increasing. With the high yields and performances attempted in plant and animal production, the levels of agricultural technology and agricultural chemicals are continuing to grow in importance. For this, great national economic efforts are necessary, and this concerns above all the industrial sector, which must offer modern and efficient machinery, equipment, and chemicals of high quality for agriculture. Biotechnology is gaining ever higher value for the increase of agricultural production.

New equipment is one thing; the other thing is to achieve yet better results by maximum exploitation of technology, by its service and care and by its maintenance, and, above all, to make more rapid progress in the modernization of the technology.

Performances achieved by workers on publicly-owned farms in agricultural technology enterprises, melioration and rural construction, and the food industry have increasing influence on the further comprehensive intensification in the agricultural, forestry, and food industry sectors. As the farmers' reliable partners in cooperation, they should continue to exploit and improve their chances to accelerate scientific-technological progress, and to rationalize and modernize fixed assets. [paragraph continues]

In the coming years, the improvement of agricultural products to an even higher level will become more and more important. The interweaving of agriculture with the other sectors of the national economy will become closer and closer.

Further economic and social development demands this objectively. In the entire production chain, it is a question of a rising scientific-technological level.

The rapid development of modern productive forces also calls for the further development of socialist production relations in agriculture. For this purpose, the 13th Peasants' Congress has decided on measures that will certainly stimulate the further dynamic increase in production. Particularly essential for this is the deepening of cooperation. The LPG's and the VEB's for plant and animal production will continue to remain the basic production units in our agriculture. To strengthen them, and at the same time to develop cooperation, yet further creates the best preconditions for the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production and for the long-term development of this process. This happens, as many debate speakers have pointed out, always in the interest of the farmers and based on their experiences and initiatives.

High results in agricultural production should always go along with clean and beautiful villages; this points out corresponding social conditions. This connection is two-way, for wherever life is good, work will also proceed better. In short, in the countryside just as in the towns, everyone should be able to experience the unity of economic and social policy. This is why we support your proposal to set up a resort near Berlin, so the male and female cooperative farmers may rest after their heavy work.

Through extension, conversion, and new construction, living conditions -- particularly, the comfort of living -- have significantly improved in the countryside. Baths, showers, and toilets, day-care and kindergarten places are becoming more than status quo. The great progress in the equipment of the villages with health, sports, cultural, and eating establishments is also unmistakable. This remains an important claim on the work of all social organizations and forces, on the work of the LPG executives and on the management of enterprises and institutions in the villages.

We support the proposals put forward in the debate for the further development and beautification of the villages with help from the resources of the LPG's, VEB's, and other enterprises and institutions based locally, down to the cooperative. To this end, a great deal has already been done, especially in places where mayors and local popular representative bodies have been working very closely with the enterprises over the years. Moreover, we should as a rule keep the arrangement that kreis building enterprises build in their own kreis and interenterprise building organizations carry out their work in the villages.

Everything leading to the preservation of peasant traditions is valuable. Close ties with the earth and the natural environment, love of work with animals, joy in agricultural activity, interest in conviviality in the community of the village, and the upkeep of old traditions are as much a part of this as the many new things that have become a part of life. I mention here the lively exchange of experiences and the comparison of performances, the cooperation festivals, the harvest festivals, the agricultural youth projects, and interesting youth club work. None of this must be lost. Everyone bears joint responsiblity for this.

Individual production also has an important place in the life of the village. It is and remains a valuable and necessary complement to the social production since it helps to make the offer of agricultural output more varied and richer. In this respect, it represents an important item.

At the same time, the need of cooperative peasants, workers, and other workers to relax and make productive leisure time is met. Therefore we will always pay due attention to individual production and the further development of the Association of Gardeners, Allotment Holders, and Small Animal Breeders. We have always supported them in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

Great appreciation is due to the contribution made by the friendly parties and mass organizations toward agriculture. The Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, as the socialist mass organization of cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners, has an important share in shaping beautiful and productive villages, from the multifaceted services to the intellectual-cultural and sports area.

This meets the interests of all villagers, especially the young generation, who, together with the FDJ, its socialist youth association, is always enthusiastically lending a hand.

In your collectives you have made the slogan "My workplace is my battle station for peace" a guiding theme. Truly, much depends on the contribution of each individual. If our GDR becomes constantly stronger as a result of the work of all, then it can pursue its peace policy all the more effectively. This also benefits the positions of socialism on the international scale.

Today the choice is: Either continue the arms race and further increase the risk of mankind's nuclear self-destruction or at long last put a stop to the arms race on earth and do not extend it to space, and peace will be lastingly secured.

The GDR supports with all its strength the notion that not just our people but all peoples should be able to have a peaceful future. Side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, together with all who prefer reason and realism, we want disarmaemnt to become reality both in the nuclear and in conventional field following the principles of equality and equal security.

The far-reaching proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev and the initiatives of our alliance in this direction have led to a point at which concrete agreements are possible. This would mean a breakthrough. The world is rightly speaking of an historic chance following Reykjavik that must in no event be wasted.

Here I refer to the elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, be it those with longer or those with shorter range, and including theater nuclear weapons. The double zero options, as it is called, would be a loss to no one, but a significant gain for all interested in stable peace and security. There can only really be security through coexistence. That is our principle.

In accordance with its policy of dialogue and cooperation, which has proved itself a valuable means of securing peace and of building trust, the GDR will continue its own contribution to struggle for disarmament and support every initiative to avert a nuclear inferno. This is how we understand our commitment to ensure war is never again allowed to emanate from German soil.

This also applies to the further shaping of the relations between the GDR and the FRG. It is significant that, like us, the FRG Government supports the elimination of the medium-range missiles of longer range in Europe with no if's, and's, or but's. However, we cannot understand why the FRG Government has so far closed its mind to the double zero option and is therefore becoming a brake on the path to liberating Europe from nuclear weapons. We favor a nuclear weapon-free Europe; we favor mankind entering the approaching 21st century free from nuclear weapons. In this we have no illusions about what efforts are still required to realize these great aims. The world only has future prospects in peace; only in peace can progress fully unfold; only in peace can life on earth, the bread of the people, flourish.

The preparations for and the course of your congress have been eloquent witness to the unshakable trust of the cooperative peasants and workers in our party and its policy decided at the 11th congress. You have demonstrated with great commitment your firm desire to do everything to strengthen socialism and preserve peace. You have affirmed your readiness to fulfill at all times and in good quality your commission to ensure the stable provision of the population with foodstuffs and of industry with raw materials. Already in the preparations for and the carrying out of the 1987 harvest work and in the fulfillment and targeted overfulfillment of the 1987 plan, you will meet your words through deeds. We are firmly convinced of this.

I wish you all, dear friends and comrades, much success in your work following the 13th Peasants' Congress for the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress. I wish you all the best and health for you and your families.

HONECKER CABLES NDPD CHAIRMAN ON CONGRESS

AU131745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the chairman of the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany]:

Dear friend Heinrich Homann: I would like to congratulate you very warmly on your reelection as NDPD chairman. I also convey best wishes to all members of the Executive Committee of your party on their reelection.

The greetings message addressed to me by the 13th congress of your party, for which I thank you very much, speaks of our joint efforts to work with all our strength in close alliance as friends and fellow fighters for the policy of dynamic and intensive economic and social development, adopted by the 11th SED Congress, so as to strengthen the position of socialism in the GDR. We are convinced that the NPDP will continue to make an effective contribution to the well-being of the people and to safeguarding peace as it has always done.

I wish all NDPD members creative energy, much success, and good health for their responsible social activity in implementing the resolutions of your 13th party congress.

With socialist greetings,

E. Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

SOVIET-ROMANIAN SUMMIT TERMED 'EXTRAORDINARY'

LD282340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 28 May 87

[Gyorgy B. Valko commentary from the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program -- read by announcer]

[Text] Gyorgy B. Valko comments on Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Bucharest:

The Soviet-Romanian summit meeting, which ended Wednesday, cannot be fully evaluated yet. However, it is already certain that this was an extraordinary event. It was extraordinary in the sense that the previous Soviet-Romanian summit in Bucahrest was held 11 years ago during Brezhnev's time. Nicolae Ceausescu has visited Moscow several times in connection with various events, and there has been a long-standing invitation for the Soviet leader to visit Romania. After a long interval, Gorbachev's visit to Bucharest materialized now, before the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The timing could hardly be regarded as a coincidence. It is worth recalling Gorbachev's previous visits abroad. Romania was the last among the European socialist countries to be visited by Gorbachev since his election, while he has paid more than one visit elsewhere, often timing his visits to coincide with the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee. It is also noteworthy that directly before Gorbachev's visit to Romania, Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, visited Bucharest. Furthermore, Deputy Premier Antonov had also visited the Romanian capital where he discussed the details of economic cooperation.

The various documents published on the summit and the various events of the visit are in themselves noteworthy; however, it is probable that a balance sheet, an evaluation of the changes which the mutual adoption of experiences, the frankness that characterized the negotiations, might bring about in the bilateral relations and in the work of socialist construction, will have to await the social and economic processes of the period to come. At any rate, it was stated on several occasions, including in the joint communique, that there is ample scope for the further development of relations, and that there are still plenty of reserves.

It has also been said that the foundations were laid for the development of relations. The import of Soviet raw materials and energy sources is extremely important for Romania, just as the Soviet Union is importing an increasing volume of goods from Romania. On the Soviet side, however, the press has called attention to the qualitative aspects of the goods exchange and to the need to improve their quality. It is worth remarking in this connection that an IZVESTIYA commentary published before the visit dealt with the difficulties of socialist construction experienced in Romania, the strict energy economizing, the restrictions on the use of motor vehicles, the dark streets, and other tribulations.

News agencies are unanimous in attributing importance to the speech which Mikhail Gorbachev gave on Tuesday. In this speech he summed up the experiences of the work of socialist construction in the Soviet Union before an audience of several thousand. It is important in itself that on this occasion the Romanian press published the speech of the Soviet general secretary in full.

Gorbachev said that the Soviet side welcomes it if the fraternal countries found aspects of the work carried out in the Soviet Union useful for themselves. It is obvious that he could have dealt with many aspects of this; however, he placed special emphasis is the importance of democracy. He referred to the intention to increase democratic control over the apparat. He spoke in detail about cadre issues. He stressed, for example, that those who are not keeping pace with the age or those who have besmirched themselves with nepotism, who have transgressed against party morality, must leave.

The passage on the nationality question weas an important part of the speech he delivered before thousands of people. Gorbachev referred to the importance of the Leninist policy toward national minorities and pointed out that Lenin demanded great sensitivity in handling the nationality issue. In connection with the importance of an active social policy, Gorbachev stressed that people work as they live and that it is therefore necessary to ensure that they can satisfy their needs.

HUNGARY-PRC S&T COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD282032 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Chinese Mixed Committee for Technological and Scientific Cooperation held its 26th meeting in Budapest May 26th to 28th where it debated achievements since the last session and compiled the joint program of work for 1987 and 1988.

The agenda of the meeting weas signed Thursday by Imre Szekacs, general manager of the Tsco Trading Company and by Chao Mingsen [as received], member of the State Committee for the Engineering Industry of the People's Republic of China, co-chairmen of the mixed committee. Under it the two countries will continue to expand their technological and scientific cooperation.

Chao Mingsen was received by Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, and also met with Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the State Committee for Technical Development, as well as with Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi.

MSZMP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS

LD241640 Budapest MTI in English 1435 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, headed by Mihaly Jasso, member of the Central Control Committee and secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, left for Peru at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP). The delegation is to attend the 9th PCP Congress.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX TO BE INTRODUCED IN 1988

LD270903 Budapest MTI in English 0720 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- As part of the economic reform, a general personal income tax is to be introduced in Hungary. Practically all kinds of income will be taxed, but the tax rates will be fixed as to encourage performances. No tax will be payable on pensions and other social benefits, and small-scale agricultural producers will be exempted.

Tax allowance is to be granted to people who build or purchase a house or flat. The personal income tax is expected to result in a more proportionate sharing in public burdens.

After introduction of the tax reform, scheduled for 1988, economic organizations will pay value-added tax, and it will become possible to ease the varying tax burdens affecting companies. At the same time the measure of subsidy granted to companies and cooperatives will be sharply curtailed. The general personal income tax is planned to come into force parallel with the value-added tax. A present income tax is levied on merely 30 per cent of earners (private artisans, private dealers, small entrepreneurs, free-lancers, artists).

Some say it would be more expedient to introduce the new tax at the same time with the new pension system in 1989. According to the Finance Ministry, the uniform reform of the tax system is economically justified and the lower tax revenues from companies can only be countered by the personal income tax. Debates are still in progress, and the issue will be discussed by summer session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

According to calculations, incomes up to 48,000 forints will not be subject to taxation in the future either. The incomes of employees of companies, cooperatives and institutions will not be taxed up to the limit of 60,000 forints a year. This category is estimated to include 40 per cent of the workers concerns. Tax rates for incomes over 60,000 forints will increase progressively, topping 60 per cent after incomes over 600,000 forints.

Entrepreneurs will pay tax after profit and personal income tax after earnings.

Pensions will probably be exempt from taxation, but pensioners taking a job will have to pay tax after their entire income, including pension. Family allowances, child-care fees and grants, benefits in kind and scholarships will be tax-free, and it is planned to grant allowance to people who build or buy a flat because of the financial burdens inproportional to their incomes.

Earnings from the main job of employees of companies, cooperatives and institutions should not decrease with the introduction of the personal income tax. However, as about 50 per cent of earners have a scondary job, certain groups of society might be affected unfavourably.

BRIEFS

BRZEZINSKI VISITS BUDAPEST -- Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, professor of the Columbia University and former national security advisor to the President of the United States of America, visited Hungary May 13 and 14 as the guest of Mark Palmer, ambassador of the United States of America to Hungary. The prominent American political scientist met Janos Berecz and Matyas Szuros, scretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Zbigniew Brzezinski also met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. In the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, he held talks with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, State Secretary Gyula Horn, and Deputy Minister Laszlo Kovacs on the international situation, particularly the major issues of arms restriction and the East-West relations, as well as Hungarian-American relations. Zbigniew Brzezinski held a lecture in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, under the organization of the Hungarian Society of Political Sciences. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0400 GMT 15 May 87 LD]

PZPR-SPD GROUP PROPOSES FORMING EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Porebski Receives SPD Secretary

LD282306 Warsaw PAP in English 2202 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 28 -- Political Bureau Member, Secretary of the PUWP parliamentary floor group Tadeusz Porebski received here today H. Ehmke, vice-chairman, and H. Becker, secretary of the SPD Bundestag Group, who are staying in Poland in connection with the successive session of the PUWP-SPD working group.

The sides highly appraised the work of the group which had agreed a draft initiative to set up a European confidence-building council and submitted it for European discussion. The sides also agreed to further continue contacts between the PUWP and SPD parliamentary floor groups.

Support 'Confidence 'Councils

LD290317 Warsaw PAP in English 0049 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 28: The PUWP-SPD working group, established three years ago following the agreement by chairmen of the two parties parliamentary groups, held its successive session in Mragowo, northern Poland, on May 26-27. The group agreed the chief tasks and aims of a European confidence-building council which the two parties propose to set up in an effort to prevent and reduce tensions in Europe. During a press conference held in Warsaw today, the group's co-chairmen, Ryszard Wojna and Horst Ehmke, vice-chairman of the PUWP floor group in the Sejm and vice-chairman of the SPD floor group in Bundestag respectively, told newsmen that the proposed European confidence-building council, not being itself a CSCE body, would be open to all states participants in the CSCE.

Its task would be to foster the building of mutual confidence between the CSCE states by means of a regular exchange of views on the current issues pertaining to Europe's security. The subject of the councils work would, in the first place, be political means and measures of eliminating tensions, hostility and mistrust, it was stressed further. The council, guided in its work by the principles of the CSCE Final Act, would gather twice a year, and its members would be high ranking political plenipotentiaries, not necessarily government members, delegated by every government of the states participating in the council.

The PUWP-SPD working group submits the proposal to form the European confidence-building council for disposal in order to reach a broad consensus on the issue, it was stressed.

Describe Council Functions

LD282023 Warsaw PAP in English 1558 GMT 28 May 87

[By Julian Bielski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 28 -- "The idea is simple and its functionality is obvious: A lightning conductor of sorts will be built in Europe protecting against a growth of tensions and possible disagreements."

"This is the essence of our proposal," said Ryszard Wojna during a press conference here today which focused on the meeting of the PUWP-SPD working group.

The aim of the meeting (held in a resort locality of Mragowo between May 26 and 27) was to elaborate details of the proposal put forward by the group in October 1986 and concerning the establishment of the European council for confidence building.

The meeting was chaired by Ryszard Wojna, vice-chairman of the Sejm (Polish parliament) Committee for International Affairs, and Horst Ehmke, vice-chairman of the SPD floor group in the Bundestag. Following are fragments of the communique issued by the working group:

The council would be a body open to all the states-participating in the CSCE but it would not be a CSCE organ.

It would be the council's task to be conducive to the building of mutual confidence between states-participants in the CSCE through a regular exchange of views on current problems concerning Europe's security. In this way it would contribute to common security in Europe.

The PUWP-SPD working group would welcome with satisfaction, if -- due to a grant symbolic significance of Helsinki as a place where the CSCE Final Act was signed -- the first meeting of the council was held in Helsinki with Finland in the chair.

Martial law in Poland can serve as an example which will make it possible to demonstrate the function of the council for confidence building, said Ryszard Wojna. If then, in 1981, such a council existed, it would have been possible to explain a number of issues on its forum and, thus, to avoid to lot of misunderstandings. But the proposed council is not only a lighting conductor, it is to make a creative contribution to the building of European confidence, said he.

We have already informed the GDR about the document we adopted in Mragowo, said Horst Ehmke. In the near future we will inform other European states about it. The evolution of military doctrines so that they could be considered as exclusively defensive ones is the first subject the council could and should take up, stressed he.

POLITBURO SETS PARTY TASKS AT 12 MAY SESSION

AU211657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 12 May the PZPR Central Committee assessed the socioeconomic situation in the workers class and the implementation of the resolutionn adopted at the 16th plenum. It set out tasks for party echelons and organizations.

The workers class is the largest social group and, including families, it comprises more than half of our society. More than 7,500,000 workers are employed in the socialized economy, that is, nearly two-thirds of all those employed.

Their standard of knowledge and qualification levels are rising. A majority of party members come from the workers milieu. This is of fundamental importance for the PZPR program orientation.

The 1983 National Workers Aktiv Conference and the 16th Central Committee Plenum played an important role in strengthening ties with workers. They were attended by a large number of invited workers, including nonparty workers. Systematic appraisals of the implementation of the decisions taken at these events show positive changes are taking place, but there also continue to be shortcomings and deficiencies.

The 10th PZPR Congress affirmed the need to continue efforts to increase the role of the workers' class in national and party life. The PZPR program, the congress resolution, and the amendments to the statute clearly stress the vanguard role of the workers' class in the construction of socialism and the party's workers' class character.

The Politburo stated that the attention of the party and state leaderships is constantly focused on the problems of the workers' class. Appropriate actions are taken, as far as is economically possible.

An increase in the standard of living depends on accelerating economic development. The Politburo expresses the belief that the workers' class will support all undertakings designed to promote an improvement in labor and management efficiency, including the introduction of the labor brigade system, partnership groups, the review of organizational structures, and job certification. These activities call for a particularly consistent and penetrating approach on the part of all party bodies. The active participation of workers in discussion on and the subsequent implementation of the second stage of the economic reform will have a decisive bearing on its success.

A general awareness among workers that appropriate solutions of consequence for working people can be introduced through the party organization and workers' recognition of their role in governing will promote the expansion of cooperation with the party and help to increase party membership.

The Politburo calls on party echelons and organizations to be more resolute in eliminating obstacles that check social initiative and organizational and technical progress.

Primary organizations must be sensitive to all abnormalities occurring in the workplace. There can be no talk of a good primary party organization, a good self-management body, or managerial board if production quality is poor, if there is waste, lack of discipline, and if work organization is defective. Party organizations should ensure appropriate steps are taken with regard to persons who bear the responsibility for negative phenomena.

The party is the spokesman for activities designed to ensure respect for a class sense of social justice, which is expressed in the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." The party will create conditions for the preservation and observance of this norm, so that those who work better enjoy a better standard of living. The party will also see to it that the rule of law is observed and that there are equal rights of access to education and culture.

The sensitivity of the workers' class to violations of collective social life's norms and the unjustified acquisition of wealth in terms of the effort expended should be satisfied through greater adherence to principles and more efficient activity in this field by, inter alia, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate.

The Politburo stated that an increasing number of workers are joining the PZPR's ranks. This is important because their involvement in the party's social and occupational structure has declined in recent years.

Worker participation in the party's ruling bodies is increasing. They comprised 21 percent of Central Committee membership following the eighth congress, 36.5 percent following the ninth congress, and 39.4 percent following the 10th Congress. The fact that their representation in central authorities is proportionally greater than in voivodship and primary level echelons is not, however, a normal phenomenon. At these levels workers are active on commissions and other social bodies, but their role and the effectiveness of their work should increase, especially on people's councils.

Important forums for workers class activity are: the reborn trade union movement, employee self-management bodies, and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. Workers account for more than half the members of work force self-management bodies. The expansion of self-management bodies and trade unions and the strengthening of their functions and rights is of fundamental significance of increasing the political role of the workers' class and tightening the ties between the party and the workers class.

The strengthening of employee self-management, the full use of the opportunities that it provides, and an increase in its authority and importance are fundamental and constant elements of socialist democracy. Workers are active on self-management bodies and in trade unions. By being active in every social and production field they are managers of their own workplaces. They participate in enterprise management and, at the same time, they bear joint responsibility for the results produced.

There can be no problems troubling work forces that would not be addressed by party organizations. An open an candid approach to activity should be a principle for the work of the PZPR echelons and organizations. Only primary party organizations that base their activity on this principle and have a real influence on workplace life enjoy the respect of workers and can count on an influx of workers into their ranks.

Critically assessed phenomena at party conferences, production conferences, and in letters from working people addressed to party echelons should be systematically analyzed by party committees and their executive organs with the participation of control and auditing commissions. More attention should be devoted to the organization of open party meetings, which should be a forum for the presentation of the party's position in the community where it operates and should also serve as a way of seeking public opinion on important issues concerning the workplace. Workplace managements should provide work forces with accurate and lucid information on the situation in their parent enterprises.

It is desirable that primary party organizations should attract groups of party members, party sympathizers, and nonparty people actively involved in the accomplishment of social and production tasks. In this area there are still hidden opportunities for strengthening party organizations and obtaining greater support for them. [paragraph continues]

This view is confirmed by the conclusions submitted by the Central Control and Auditing Commission presidium following a control that it conducted in large industrial plants in five voivodships concerning implementation of selected tasks stemming from the 16th plenum resolution.

The Politburo recommended that the structure of plant party organizations be modified so there is no department or section in which the party is not present. To improve the class composition of party ranks, steps should be taken to create better conditions for young workers to participate in party activity. To achieve this, it is important that party organizations and echelons consistently apply the principles of cadre policy, and that they back and promote the best workers -- those who think and work innovatively, both party members and those who are not party members.

The Politburo examined issues connected with the receipt and consideration of complaints, letters, and requests for intervention addressed last year to the Central Committee, regional party echelons, and units of the state and economic administrations, as well as to cooperative and social organizations. More than 2,500,000 people wrote such letters.

This is evidence of growing trust and of greater concern on the part of party echelons and units of the administration for an appropriate response, in line with the law and what is possible, to the problems and difficulties experienced by working people. They are increasingly aware that the party deals with people's concerns and needs. This is particularly important in situations in which harm is done to the citizen as a result of various irregularities such as bureaucratism, negligence, and indifference. The party, its members and cells, should not remain indifferent in cases of this kind.

The Politburo once again appraised the implementation of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum resolution concerning letters and complaints addressed to the party. Practice has confirmed the appropriateness of the methods the plenum devised. The Politburo stressed that new work methods have been introduced, including, in cases in which this is justified, commission examinations of complaints with the participation of the interested parties, the reception of citizens by party echelons and administrative organs in workplaces and of residences, and the holding of in-the-field sessions by secretariats and executive bodies.

The participation of members of the Central Committee Commission for Suggestions and Complaints in monthly consultation sessions at the voivodship echelon level and attendance by members of its presidium in the reception room of the Central Committee are particularly useful. The consultation sessions produce many valuable indications about the way PZPR cells and administrative organs can develop an appropriate attitude toward phenomena to which citizens draw attention. They impose discipline on people responsible for this area of work. It was noted that most matters raised during consultation sessions remained within the purview of local cells, which, if they were to work more thoroughly and show more goodwill, would be able to deal with them appropriately.

At the voivodship level, a more systematic examination of complaints and their causes is being conducted and the effectiveness of party work in this field is being assessed. For example, an "open door" policy is becoming more widespread among party committees. State administration offices are also introducing many different innovations in this respect.

On the other hand, it is troubling that certain plant primary party organizations are failing to deal with labor matters, particularly those that give rise to conflicts. There are frequent instances of false understanding of the solidarity between primary party organization executives and workplace managements, and a lack of objectivity in the resolution of disagreements, which lowers the authority of party organizations in the eyes of work forces and leaves employees feeling wronged. An appropriate attitude toward this problem should emerge at the Fourth Central Committee Plenum.

The central and regional state and economic administrations have made significant progress in dealing with people's affairs. Citizens have been given extensive access to the heads of offices and administrations. This is the result of the practical application of the "Code on the Responsibilities of PPR State Office Employees" and the document entitled "The Citizen's Rights and the Duties of the Public Servant in PPR State Offices." However, the progress achieved cannot be deemed satisfactory. This is because of frequent instances of bureaucratism and a cold approach to dealing with people in various bodies of the central and regional state and economic administrations. This is particularly true of cooperative bodies. Some new legal regulations are activated with difficulty.

The Politburo expressed recognition for and gratitude toward the party echelon complaints and letters commissions and teams; control organs, including the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate; social activists; permanent employees; and journalists who are particularly active and searching in this area.

The Politburo stressed that the party member has a statutory duty to be sensitive to injustices and to oppose wrongdoing. If at the same time the party member also happens to be a state functionary, then such sensitivity is particularly necessary. However, it must be remembered that in the fight against wrongdoing the party also needs allies. This front of activity must be expanded in every respect.

It is essential to step up control of the way heads of institutions and enterprise managements discharge their duty to conduct thorough examinations of complaints and remove the causes. Particular attention needs to be given to ensuring that decisions concerning people's affairs are legal and consonant with a feeling of socialist social justice. People working in cells dealing with such matters should possess special qualities: they should be energetic and, at the same time, sensitive to problems and difficulties.

It is troubling that there are cases of "revenge being taken" on those who complain or criticize. Such conduct should be ruthlessly combated.

The press should publish more often letters and suggestions that are typical of the sort sent by citizens to echelons and administrative bodies.

The Politburo recommended that thorough use be made of the assessment being prepared by the Office of the Council of Ministers on the implementation, within the state administration, of the decisions contained in the "Code on the Responsibilities of PPR State Office Employees" and "The Citizen's Rights and the Duties of the Public Servant in PPR State Offices."

Efforts should be made to receive applicants in their workplaces and residences. The heads of party echelon departments and of the organizational cells of appropriate offices should be more involved in this. Worker, union, self-management body, and youth aktivs in particular should be more involved in intervention activity.

Echelons, particularly commune and urban communal echelons, continue to be insufficiently interested in dealing with citizens' complaints. Party conversations should be held with heads of those offices, workplaces, and institutions whose functions are the subject of the greatest number of serious complaints.

The Politburo drew attention to the need to assess the functioning of social welfare institutions and services and the coordination of their work in the provision of assistance, especially to old and lonely people. It was also noted that it was appropriate for town and commune offices of the regional state administration to keep records of people who require such assistance.

As part of legal education, it is necessary to popularize certain basic laws: Unfamiliarity with these laws helps give rise to unjustified appeals and claims on the part of citizens. Letters and suggestions concerning the second stage of the economic reform in particular should be appropriately examined.

Politburo acquainted itself with information on the course and results of the Second PRON Congress. The congress documents and the rich, far-reaching discussion that took place are an affirmation of the PRON's desire to play an active part in the process of socialist renewal, the democratization of political life, reform, and the encouragement of active civic attitudes on the basis of a growing sense of national accord.

The most pressing tasks — as was stressed at the congress — are greater economic order, the acceleration of economic development, an improvement in the functioning of state organs, and the democratization of sociopolitical life.

The PRON program is particularly aimed at young Poles, whose future and hopes are linked to a successful future for the country.

The Politburo adopted the recommendations for party cells stemming from the Second PRON Congress.

STATE COUNCIL EXAMINES REPORTS, EYES REFORM

AU251904 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP — The State Council was in session in Welweder Palace on 14 May.

The State Council heard a report on the Second PRON Congress. Stressing the importance of congress achievements, it expressed the conviction that PRON will continue to expand the platform of national agreements and to enrich the country's sociopolitical and economic changes. [passage omitted]

The State council examined a report on the activities of the Supreme Court between May 1982 and May 1987 and agreed that the court had correctly implemented its appointed tasks during the difficult period of sociopolitical and economic changes. [passage omitted]

The State Council examined the report submitted by the chief labor inspector on the 1986 performance of the State Labor Inspectorate. It also studied the evaluation of the report by the Labor Protection Council and agreed that the control activities of the State Labor Inspectorate had been further intensified. In 1986 the inspectors controlled over 34,000 plants employing 7 million workers and carried out 61 percent more checks than in 1985. Because of special work dangers, many plants were controlled twice and even three times in the course of the year. As a result of their control checks, labor inspectors issued over 40,000 orders with over 148,000 instructions on how to eliminte technical dangers to work safety and various dangers to health and how to improve hygienic and sanitary conditions. Having ascertained dangers to the life or health of workers, inspectors issued over 32,000 orders to stop production. Fines were imposed in almost 60,000 cases of negligence. [passage omitted]

Because the second stage of the economic reform provides for curtailing the role of the founding bodies in work safety matters, the State Council stressed that it is necessary to carry out institutional solutions so that economic pressure may compel plants to improve working conditions.

The State Labor Inspectorate was instructed to further intensify control checks and instruction aimed at preventing accidents and to promote cooperation with prosecutors so that persons guilty of crucially endangering work safety could be taken into account. The State Council also stressed the need to tighten up and develop cooperation between the State Labor Inspectorate, on the one hand, and the social labor inspection, trade unions, workers' self-management bodies, and people's councils on the other because it is necessary to form a broad front of influence on matters of labor safety. [passage omitted]

The State Council examined a report on establishing socioeconomic councils attached to the voivodship people's councils. Between 30 January and 3 April of this year all voivodship people's councils set up their socioeconomic councils, which were joined by 2,671 persons representing self-government bodies and economic, social, and cultural organizations whose influence on voivodship matters is very great. Workers' self-management bodies proposed work members for these councils, and this is a guarantee that cooperation between the people's councils and industrial plants will be strengthened. Many council members are nonparty people and in some voivodships account for over 50 percent of all members. The socioeconomic councils are already at work.

The State Council positively evaluated the work connected with planning and establishing the socioeconomic councils attached to the voivodship people's councils and stressed the need to exchange and propagate the practical knowledge gained by these councils. It also laid down tasks in this regard.

The State Council examined a report of the Polish Academy of Sciences on the condition and prospects of the scientific associations in Poland and stressed the importance of their activities and the topical significance of tasks laid down in the 12 May 1979 resolution adopted by the State Council so that the role of the social scientific movement can be strengthened. Many scientific associations actively participate in the country's social and economic changes, and their members have jointed the consultative council attached to the State Council, the government, and Sejm opinion-giving bodies, and the socioeconomic councils attached to the voivodship people's councils.

The State Council stressed that central bodies and voivodship people's councils should give comprehensive assistance to the social scientific movement and that scientific associations are a valuable and desirable form of social militancy. [passage omitted]

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES THESES ON ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

AU222016 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 May 87 pp 4, 5

["Theses on Developing the Economy's Organizational Structures" issued in Warsaw in April 1987]

[Text] The theses on developing the economy's organizational structures were worked out by the Team for Reviewing the Economy's Organizational Structures. The team operates within the party-government Commission for Reviewing and Modernizing the Organizational Structures of the Economy and the State.

The following text has been subjected to extensive consultations with scientific and industrial circles.

The team invited many specialists in various fields, plant managers, representatives of the workers' councils, and activists in trade unions and social organizations to air their views on the proposed model solutions.

The team's goal was to evaluate the condition of the economy's organizational structures and to propose how to develop them. Many analyses and community discussions preceded formation of the theses. Proposed solutions are not only desirable but also feasible.

The theses will be addressed to economic organizations, the government, and the industry's managing cadre so they can study them, exploit them in their activities, and take specific measures in developing the national economy's organizational structures.

Considerable sections of these theses were included by the Secretariat of the Economic Reform Commission in the materials on the second stage of the economic reform.

I. General Principles of Developing Structures [subhead]

1. The transformation of the national economy's system of management has been in progress in Poland for over 5 years now. The main principles of the economic reform are slowly becoming the basis of the national economy's performance, although restrictions and difficulties are still there. These principles denote a crucial change in the system of appointing economic goals and tasks, in the range of powers and responsibilities of individual economic units, and in the setup of mutual links between independent enterprises as well as between enterprises and state bodies representing general social interests. The reform also continues to radically change the powers of managing production factors and to modify the criteria for evaluating performance efficiency and responsibility for actual results.

2. Organizational structures are an important part of the national economy's system of management.

These structures determine the division of roles in the social process of work, the division of powers in managing production factors, and the range of responsibilities of individual economic units. They form the logical basis for the entire system's function. The change in the national economy's management and functioning principles calls for a suitable reconstruction of organizational structures.

3. "The Lines of Economic Reform," published at the beginning of 1981 and approved by the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, stipulated considerable changes in the national economy's organizational structures -- changes resulting from recognizing the enterprise as the basic unit.

In fact, aside from measures to make enterprises legally independent, the main measure was the liquidation of enterprise associations as intermediate echelons of management. The purpose of this was to interrupt the hitherto administrative, hierarchical links between branch ministries and independent enterprises. This structure was out of tune with the reform's new concept of the role of central planning and of the position of the enterprise as an independent and sovereign economic unit. The liquidation of enterprise associations was a step forward in changing the organization of the economy, but this liquidation was not followed by action to create a new structure consistent with the reform's principles.

Temporary structural solutions such as obligatory associations and institutions of compulsory brokerage in the supply of producer goods and in sales, were introduced. Many economic, especially cooperative, setups retained their hierarchical and centralized organizational shape. These institutions have consolidated, undermining the logic of economic performance. There were also unfavorable trends toward recreating organizational setups that in their nature are akin to the old system of command management.

For example, this can be seen in the fact that although voluntary associations function exclusively as branches, some usurp for themselves authoritarian powers vis-a-vis enterprises. This is against the principles of the economic reform. Another thing is that enterprises did not display and major militancy in developing new forms of organization and in creating links and setups that cater to the needs of the reformed economy.

4. The weakeness of the economy's present organizational structures and feeble efforts to change them were noted as far back as 1983. That is why the government plenipotentiary for the economic reform drew up general principles and guidelines for developing organizational structures. These principles and guidelines were examined and published by the Government Presidium in December 1984 and confirmed by the National Party-Economic Conference in Poznan on 1 June 1985, which recommended that the founding bodies of state enterprises implement these principles. However, the conclusions and proposals of these documents had little impact on practical management.

Changes in organizational structures in various periods have been casual and, as a rule, have sought to achieve a concentration of organization through typical administrative measures.

5. The PZPR program and the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and the second and third Central Committee plenums stress the need to adapt the organizational structures of the economy and the state to the principles of the country's accelerated development. It is necessary to release the most crucial brakes on socioeconomic progress because these brakes constitute a real danger to the country's development. One way to do this is to radically change the approach, both toward the economy's structure and toward the factors shaping it. Constant efforts to adapt organizational structures to changing conditions are the necessary -- albeit not the only -- factor in achieving high effectiveness in managing the country's raw materials, manpower, and production resources and in ensuring economic development in line with public expectations.

If efforts to modernize organization and the range of responsibilities and powers are to be effective, they must tackle not only the internal structures at all management levels, but also -- to the greatest extent possible -- their relevance in surrounding conditions. We should pay special attention to adapting the function of the internal organizational structure and the work style of the top, central, and local state administrative bodies to the newly developed and expanding powers of units exercising responsibility.

The point of departure in developing organizational structures is the true recognition of the enterprise as the basic unit of the economy. On the other hand, organizational solutions should help promote the enterprising and innovating spirit of the economic units exercising responsibility so they score the best economic results. Organizational structures must help to exploit all social and economic virtues stemming from the independence of enterprises and to ensure that enterprises bear responsibility for the results of their economic performance.

6. The appropriate world trends also favor accelerating changes in the national economy. The distinctive feature of the modern world economy is the great riches of structural solutions. The main marks of these solutions are:

The variety of structures. The economy is a collection of various coexisting forms of organization — of small and medium enterprises working singly, large economic units linked through various ties, compact concerns organized to receive other firms [firmy] and economic units loosely linked and organized to implement concrete projects. A single, universal model of structural solutions does not exist.

Economic and not administrative creation of structures. This creates conditions under which econmic units appear and disintegrate by natural processes.

A more rapid development of economic organizations for which the world economy and not exclusively the home economy is a point of reference. We can see how there has been increased importance of those enterprises operating in world markets and assume various forms of organization, ownership, capital, and so on.

Varied activities within the framework of the economic setup. The narrow branch specialization continues to be abandoned in favor of varied activities, and a shift is taking place from standardized structures toward complex and mutually linked structures.

The above trends are not a political feature. They stem from the nature of the present production forces in the changing world economy.

II. Lines of Developing Organizational Structures [subhead]

7. In line with the principles of the economic reform, a shift should occur from the center running enterprises and its units toward the center exerting a parametrical influence [parametrycznie oddzialywujacego] on economic processes.

This means that it is necessary to create efficient self-regulating setups in the markets for individual goods and services, and to remove the curbs in the present organization of the center that block self-regulation wherever it can already be attained.

An important element facilitating the center's adjustment to the necessary tasks of the new management system is to eliminate the contradiction demonstrated by the double role of the branch ministries fulfilling the functions of founding bodies vis-a-vis the state enterprises in their charge, on the one hand, and the functions of the bodies ensuring state policy is carried out by all the independent economic units whose performance is under the jurisdiction of these ministries, on the other.

It is desirable to change the present division of the founding bodies' powers based on branch criteria, so that the new division results from the infrastructural importance and development specifics of the individual economic setups. It is also desirable to differentiate the role and powers of founding bodies in line with the criteria of this new division.

Closely defining the range of matters that, aside from exceptional situations, should not belong to the economic center will also be an extremely important task. This means that it is necessary to free the center from dependencies and restrictions resulting from superfluous participation in decisions toward which it should assume a superior and independent stance.

The present organizational structure of the Polish economy is not differentiated enough. Enterprises of various sizes and different legal status should be the basis of our economy.

The existence of large economic organizations that have various forms and whose member enterprises represent different potentials and ties is justified. The effectiveness of various combines of enterprises can be improved by a profound decentralization of management, including the granting of legal powers for independent action by individual enterprises in the combine.

The organization of concerns creates such possibilities, but the detailed structure of such concerns should not be prejudiced at present.

Concerns should ensure the flexible integration of production, development, and other setups.

The organization of concerns can be especially useful in, say, the production of engines, electronics, and metallurgy. A concern combining a number of enterprises with an independent legal status should be able to ensure economic independence for its member enterprises and to attend exclusively to matters requiring cooperation in fields detailed in the accord and the statute.

The independent enterprise that is a member of a concern should bear full responsibility, including material responsibility, for the results of the activities promoted by its own decisions. On the other hand, the concern may make good the possible temporary losses incurred by a member enterprise in the course of joint activities under the flag of the concern. The concern does not centralize the entire property and profits of enterprises. It centralizes only that part of them that is necessary to promote joint activities.

Creating concern-like organizations could also be done by transforming large enterprises affiliating many plants.

It is necessary to carefully review the present law to find out whether it is possible to create the desirable groups of enterprises, to formulate appropriate proposals on how to apply the law, and to make necessary changes to it.

8. There is a shortage of small, independent production and service enterprises quick to respond to customers' needs.

This is responsible for a number of disadvantageous features, including the consolidation of the monopolist position of existing enterprises.

That is why it is fully necessary to increase the number and importance of small state, cooperative, private, mixed, and other enterprises.

It is necessary to boost the militancy of central and local bodies of state administration and of territorial self-government and cooperative organizations so that small and fully independent state, cooperative, communal, private, mixed, and other enterprises can be created. Preparing legal enactments as alternatives to the current legal enactments should be the first step in this regard. These new enactments should help promote broader initiatives with regard to setting up small enterprises. The procedures by which such enterprises are set up should be as simplified as possible. We should bear in mind that the present opportunities to divide enterprises into smaller units and to transform their assets are not being exploited.

9. To improve the effectiveness of their performance, enterprises should enter into various accords and establish various ties. The forms of grouping enterprises engaging in the same production cycles and produce the same goods were useful in the command system of management, but are not capable of coping with the rapid modernization of production and with boosting quality. Groups of enterprises cannot be based on branch setups only. They often make it difficult for member enterprises to strengthen natural ties with customers and suppliers, actually hinder the desirable integration processes in the economy, are often used to facilitate negotiations with customers, and even establish pressure organizations with a clearly monopolistic character.

Branch associations and their bureaus that produce no essential economic values and that merely eliminate or weaken the enterprises' direct ties with their customers (buyers, suppliers, banks, and treasury chambers) should disappear by the enterprises' reneging on accords or antimonopolist sanctions being applied. Branch associations should not be replaced by voluntary associations but primarily by other unions of cooperating enterprises capable of solving the problems of quality of finished products and their component parts and accelerating the designs of new lines of products.

The very desirable areas of the present associations' activity (that is, when the state's special control is needed or when important economic premises require such associations) that produce great benefits should be organized in the form of legal trading companies and thus subjected to the rigors of economic effectiveness and material responsibility for assumed obligations.

10. Economic setups representing indivisible and natural monopolies of great infrastructural significance -- railroads, water communications, the road network, communications, the production and supply of electric power, gas, and coal, and petrochemical industry -- require different forms of organization. These setups are not very amenable to market pressure for effectiveness. In all modern economies the state is responsible for the development of such setups.

However, the state's functions do not have to be implemented through direct management exercised by state administration. The organization of these functions should be based on forms such as, for example, holdings, that is, companies that use only state capital or a share of state capital of at least 51 percent and are run by competent managements. [paragraph continues]

As a rule, natural monopolies require individualized organizational solutions. This is why tightly knitted organizational forms like combines and enterprises uniting a number of plants are possible.

The management of state monopolies should not be linked to a government post so the government can fulfill overriding functions vis-a-vis such organizations and represent the interests of the state and society. The relation between subordinate economic organizations and central administrative bodies should be settled through reviewing the organizational structures of the central bodies of state and economic administration.

11. Cooperation and united activities of enterprises should be based more extensively on bilateral and multilateral long-term economic accords. These accords should not only settle mutual payments among enterprises but also facilitate credits for such payments and make it possible to provide the necessary convertible currency funds, especially for suppliers.

Such forms of cooperation would enable part of the capital stock formation to circulate between the individual phases of the production process and to strengthen its weakest links. This would enable enterprises to increase the dynamics of the production of finished goods and to improve quality.

Shareholder companies can be used to realize complicated projects that call for considerable material and fiscal resources and for cooperation among many agencies. It should also be possible to turn enterprises into shareholder companies to obtain the necessary funds for planned projects by issuing shares. At the same time, this would help create stable links between units interested in the results of projects. Banks should play a crucial role in such links, which could be initiated by banks through participating in the financing of development projects, that is, through buying shares.

It is also desirable to sign multilateral accords for international industrial cooperation (joint ventures) [words in parentheses in English]. In addition, enterprises or unions of enterprises should join setups that ensure availability of capital for specific purposes (consortia). Such forms create economic interest in cooperation and make it possible to clearly define the partners' responsibility for the results of their own and joint activities.

Areas of production that could be integrated (mainly by the producer of finished goods) through accords and agreements include the production of complicated consumer goods and important and complicated capital goods such as, for example, machine tools and associated equipment, rolling stock, communications resources, and construction machines. Many setups operating in these areas (for example, construction) continue to be affected by a profound lack of ability. This calls for restructuring immobilized combines and for subjecting them to rapid organizational changes.

12. It is desirable to create conditions for regional cooperation and organizational forms that in a given area would unite the interests of enterprises under various modes of ownership and engage in various activities -- that is, state enterprises, cooperative enterprises, enterprises run by cooperative organizations, joint and mixed enterprises, associations of enterprises, artisan workshops, Polonia enterprises, scientific research units, and other economic units.

Regional and macroregional economic chambers could play this role and could become the partners of economic administrative bodies at various levels in looking at economic plans, economic instruments, central and local investments, and other important issues concerning a region. Economic chambers will also act as partners of the authorities in solving contradictions in economic processes.

On the other hand, they should also meet the needs of associated units in initiating economic projects, conducting research into economic processes, organizing cooperation among enterprises that are members of economic chambers, promoting information activities in economic and legal areas, representing the interests of managing cadres in state enterprises, setting up conciliation boards to settle disputes stemming from relations among members of economic chambers, organizing some forms of vocational training, and so on and so forth.

The establishment of economic chambers will change the function of founding bodies and will necessitate transfers of some branch ministries' functions to the newly organized cooperation bodies.

III. Conditions for Developing Organizational Structures [subhead]

13. An effective mechanism to create structures during the process of change in the system of the economy's functioning has not been devised. The reform and the independence of enterprises created by it have not overcome the founding bodies' aversion to organizing new unions and have not created conditions under which mutual links among enterprises could be differentiated.

Branch links still preponderate in the economy and trends toward consolidating the monopolist positions of enterprises continue to appear. Members of multiunit organizations have unified structures and operate in accordance with the same status.

The internal structure of enterprises is also poor and little diversified. Only few enterprises can profit from organizational forms such as cottage production, the brigade system of work, small satellite production plants, and so on. Initiatives in this regard are an important task for enterprise bodies.

Founding bodies should conduct promotional and information activities in propagating modern forms of organization and cooperation of enterprises.

14. Founding initiatives are basic to developing the economy's organizational structure. Organizing new units changes the structure of the economy and dynamizes the enterprising spirit and innovation processes. The range of founding initiatives is too small in every sector of the economy. The setting up of new units (organizations) is generally very difficult. The basic reasons for this are:

— Formal and legal restrictions that limit founding powers to a narrow range of legal bodies (central and local administration, social organizations, and so on). Powers of other legal bodies, state enterprises, communal authorities, cooperatives, and physical persons are also restricted.

— Restrictions contained in regulations governing the issuance of permits for economic activities that replace the natural verification of the ability of economic units. This verification is carried out by the market with the help of administrative procedures.

-- Excessive ease with which monopolist structures arise and a sense of security in these structures, as demonstrated by the absence of action against practices seeking to curb competition and by the lack of regulations protecting one from dishonest competition.

-- Bureaucratic difficulties in registering economic units of the new type (for example, joint and mixed enterprises).

-- The present principles of control and compulsory intermediation that discourage enterprises from independently solving material difficulties. Enterprises do not take founding initiatives and do not invest in their own material base because control regulations empower central administrative bodies to take over newly created production capacities.

Funds and resources necessary to implement founding initiatives should be supplied not only by state subsidies but also by enterprises, cooperatives, villages, settlements, and physical persons themselves, as well as by appropriate bank credits.

Budgetary funds obtained by operating idle or liquidated enterprises should also be used to promote founding initiatives. It is necessary and desirable to stimulate the citizens' enterprizing spirit and activate their funds for production. We should seek to increase the interest of physical persons and owners of private enterprises in committing their funds to production or service investments. This calls for legal guarantees and proper incentives for setting up state-private companies and for ensuring the right position for co-owners. It is also necessary to accelerate the development of cottage production in various forms and of the leases of production means in agriculture and outside of agriculture.

The accelerated, quantitative development of small, socially owned enterprises should be based on different performance rather than the present performance of state enterprises. When organizing such enterprises it is necessary to exploit the institution of joint trading companies, which simplifies both the processes of organizing and managing such organizations.

It is also desirable to make it possible for small state enterprises to change into joint companies and cooperatives.

15. Principles and practice of eliminating inefficient economic units are a crucial feature of the mechanisms by which the organizational structures can be perfected. The present structure of our economy includes inefficient and even parasitic units. Too many enterprises live on subsidies or are in danger of losing the ability to obtain loans. There are also units producing no social benefits and yet obtain funds because of their monopolist position, the permits they hold, and because of other privileges. Many units concerned with compulsory intermediation and control, especially regarding producer goods, product sales, and foreign trade are of this type. Inefficient intermediation occurs as a rule wherever it is imposed by administrative command and does not result from economic considerations favoring the choice of the best forms of transactions among the partners concerned. That is why it is necessary to greatly reduce the number of such units. It is also necessary to ensure the proper function of existing procedures for eliminating ineffective organizations by consistently applying rules about improving the fiscal economy of enterprises, about bankruptcy processes, and about exploiting the assets of liquidated enterprises.

16. It is necessary to create conditions to accomplish the integration of economic organizations that have various forms of ownership and engage in different ranges of economic activity. This is because present cooperaton is restricted mainly to traditional accord on supplies, a practice that encourages one to exclusively promote integration and links within sectors and not between sectors.

On the other hand, most enterprises lack the potential to promote innovations, and often even to solve current problems. This weakness of individual enterprises is especially manifest when we consider their opportunities for expansion and effective performance in foreign markets. In addition, except for traditional cooperative links, no other forms of economic-organizational cooperation among enterprises have been developed.

Seeking to remove obstacles along this road, it is necessary to modify legal regulations to make it possible to set up enterprises with different forms of ownership than at present, to unbolt opportunities for setting up such enterprises, and to create legal enactments for their performance. The mechanism of developing economic organizational structures and enterprise unions should trigger the initiative of legal units. The choice of units with which enterprises want to establish economic links and the choice of forms of such links should result from economic benefits expected by contracting partners. However, we also need external verification that such benefits will not be obtained at the cost of the user, the region, or the budget. The mechanism of setting up unions should also define the procedure by which dishonest partners can be eliminated.

The stability of the law and permanence of the national economy's basic and independent organisational units' structures, which are highly effective in economic management, are a crucial condition for rationalizing the economy's organizational structures. Structural changes depend on the enterprises ability to obtain funds. If enterprises find it too easy to obtain funds, there is no inducement for them to make changes and seek rational structures. On the other hand, an extreme deficit of funds makes it difficult or impossible to make changes. That is why the state's fiscal policy must be properly balanced because it plays an important role in the processes by which structures are created.

The taxation system, which by regulating incomes should encourage enterprises to improve their effectiveness and rationalize structural solutions, is also an important instrument in stimulating organizational changes.

Changes in the economy's organizational structures should go hand in hand with changes in their institutional surroundings. The list of these changes includes broad areas of problems that call for urgent solution. The implementation of these changes should activate self-regulating processes in the economy.

They include:

— Modifications to civil law;
— Settling the issues of economic judicature;
— Reconstructing state technical offices and the technical offices of the insurance system;
— Creating a system of "horizontal" economic information;
— Setting up commercial banks;
— Establishing the capital market and the system of emitting its bonds;
— Verifying the system of permits for economic activities;
— Creating conditions for mobility of manpower;

— Improving the system of control and supervision of economic activity exercised by whoever finances it.

To create conditions for intensifying processes by which structures arise and to initiate the most urgent organizational changes it is first necessary:

1. To adapt the civil code to the peculiarities of the new system of economic management and its independent structures;

2. To set up an antimonopolist body as soon as possible to prepare concrete measures that would be introduced as of 1 January 1988, that is, on the day the law countering monopolist practices in the national economy becomes valid;

3. To set up the procedure for appointing economic authorities (supervisory councils and the like) for units of great infrastructural significance;

4. To critically review, this year, the present legal rule about founding initiatives so that it is possible to devise solutions that radically simplify the organization of small enterprises;

5. To prepare and introduce legal rules concerning the organization of economic chambers;

6. To complete legal changes that make it easier to set up new forms of enterprises and their unions (concerns, mergers along the lines of scientific-production centers, and the like);

7. To control, with special concern, the liquidation or transformation of compulsory associations of enterprises (wherever their operation is not extended) into other associations in a manner along the lines of these theses;

8. To exploit ready analyses and expert evaluations to create plans for effective organizational structures in the electronic, construction, and cement industries so these structures could be introduced as of the beginning of 1988. When legal and organizational conditions have been created, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to enable the present setup of the Megat Community of Producers of Power Machines and Equipment to assume the structure of a concern;

9. Utilizing the proposals of this team, to radically reduce, not later than during this year, the number of units responsible for sales and procurement of producer materials and equipment to clearly curb arbitrary distribution and reduce red tape in the processes of supply and sales.

Conditions for triggering processes that help create structures will be established through necessary changes in the general legal regulations and in detailed rules. It is necessary to abolish or simplify regulations and to create new ones if necessary.

Theses on developing organizational structures in the economy should be considered by the premier's Commission for Reforming Civil Law.

This list of skeletal theses on developing the economy's organizational structures should be the basis of measures taken by the top and central bodies of the state administration.

It is expected that enterprise managements and workers' self-management bodies will crucially support these initiatives. Creating proper internal structures and searching for mutual links among economic units to improve effectiveness of action should be regarded as an essential activity in increasing the effectiveness of economic management.

Signed: The Party-Government Commission for Reviewing and Modernizing Organizational Structures of the Economy and the State. The Team for Reviewing the Economy's Organizational Structures.

PAP RESPONDS TO GLEMP MEETING COVERAGE COMPLAINT

LD291030 Warsaw PAP in English 0615 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 28 -- Replying to Deputy Ryszard Bender's complaint before parliament May 27 over Polish press agency's not reporting on his meeting with Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp, PAP explained it strictly adhered to the policy of reporting on official meetings only upon notification from or approval by the receiving side.

Bender had informed the agency of his meetings by telephone on his own.

PAP also explained it did not report on private meetings by members of parliament, as irrelevant to society and impossible to cover, and said this applied also to Bender's meeting with Walesa, which by the way had taken place during a holiday.

PAP expressed its regret that the deputy had failed to avail himself of the possibility to ask for reasons directly at the agency, which "could have prevented the fear of some (foul) play by our agency, that we have had nothing to do with."

PAP added that scores of meetings were held across the country every day, involving also members of parliament or other personages, but most of them were not and simply could not be covered.

REPORT ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO RESIDENTIAL AREAS

AU281402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2124 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1987 — Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva saw round a number of social units and residential districts in Bucharest.

The visit was an opportunity for the Soviet guests to know the capital city which has powerfully developed especially in the years that passed since the Ninth RCP Congress. Many new districts — Balta Alba, Drumul Taberei, Berceni, Pantelimon, Colentina, Cringasi, Aviatiei and others — sum up half a million flats built over this period.

After passing through the Cringasi District the motorcade stopped at the waterpower complex of Ciurel recently built at a time with the storage lake called Lacul Morii. The distinguished Soviet guests were informed that that was an important spot of the large Dimbovita River improvement site. Principal data were supplied on that work which is part and parcel of the aggregate of measures for the modernization of the country's capital. The project envisages the regularization of the river traversing the capital and the ensurance of a clear water course, the modernization of the sewerage network and its adaptation to the current and future demands for the development of the municipality. It was stressed that a large rest and recreational area would be arranged near the storage lake to include a hall for 12,000 swimming pools of various sizes, sports grounds and many other facilities.

The general secretary of the CC of the CPSU general secretary was highly appreciative of the wide scope of the underway projects and the ingeniousness of the solutions adopted.

The visit continued to the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest, the largest technical higher learning unit in Romania where more than 25,000 students are trained for various professions. The amphitheatres, sections and laboratories of eight of the twelve faculties of the Polytechnic Faculty were inaugurated in 1972. Canteens, libraries, sports grounds and recreational areas also function there.

The professors and students of the Bucharest polytechnic joyfully welcomed Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Raisa Gorbacheva, and offered them bunches of flowers.

The hosts referred to the way in which education integrates into research, design and production. An exhibition illustrated the achievements of students and teaching staff in the joint work of solving, on a contract basis, research themes required by industrial enterprises. The two party leaders inquired about the level and quality of training, about the living and learning conditions created for students, about their preoccupations. They also appreciated the students' results in learning and practical activity.

The official motorcade drove through large boulevards edged by new blocks of flats with a modern architecture in one of the most beautiful districts in Bucharest — Drumul Taberei. Along the route, thousands of residents, young and old, welcomed enthusiastically Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Raisa Gorbacheva.

Next, they drove along the Boulevard "Victoria Socialismului" where the House of the Republic and other large building areas are under construction, which are part and parcel of the comprehensive programme for the basic renewal of southwestern Bucharest. The general secretary of the CC of the CPSU was shown the main characteristics of the architectural project and urbanistic design of that part of the capital.

The visit continued to the modern shopping centre "Big" in the Piata Sudului (South Square), the first unit of the kind built in the capital as well as the foodstuff market in the same area.

The thoroughfares of Berceni, Balta Alba and Pantelimon Districts were seen next. New, modern blocks of flats, shops and other facilities of social interest added to the thousands of flats build in recent years.

The "Pantelimon-Delfinului" agroindustrial shopping centre was also seen round, which is one of the largest units of the kind in the country made available in the last decade, that concentrates many shops selling a wide variety of commodities on over 21,000 sq.m.

The visit Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbacheva paid to the capital offered the distinguished Soviet guests the image of a modern city in full upsurge, the complex projects of which, when materialized, will make Bucharest gain in grandeur and brilliancy.

The two party leaders were welcomed everywhere with warm friendship by the Bucharest residents who voiced their special satisfaction for the visit of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU to Romania, convinced that it will mark a momentum in the further growth of the fine ties between the two parties, countries and peoples.

STOIAN, CPSU'S MEDVEDEV DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU271901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1627 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1987 -- Comrade Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Comrade V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, with whom he examined the stage in the fulfilment of the collaboration plan between the RCP and the CPSU.

Satisfaction was expressed for the positive course of the collaboration between the two parties and the will was reaffirmed to further act for expanding and deepening bilateral relations in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the top-level talks recently held in Bucharest.

CUBAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

AU270812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 26 Masy 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/05/1987 -- A delegation of Cuba's Revolution Defence Committees led by National Coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero, in Romania at the invitation of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, had talks at the SDUF National Council that were an opportunity for an exchange of views and experience, was received by the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, and discussed with foreign affairs ministry executives. During their stay in Romania, the delegation talked with SDUF Arges and Constanta County council members, and saw round economic and socio-cultural units in the two counties.

SPEAKERS ADDRESS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD282220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- [Passage omitted] Djordje Stojsic, the first participant in the debate [at today's LCY Central Committee session] focused his attention on agriculture's inferior status as reflected by the system of primary distribution and caused by the fact that not enough consideration is given to the specific features of food production. Problems in agriculture must not thus be explained by the weaknesses of the general terms under which economic activity is being carried out but by the specific nature of this type of production, principally the long production cycle and the way in which products are marketed. It must not be forgotten that capital turnover in agriculture is three times longer than in industry. Stressing that increased exports are conducive both to stabilization and to increased food production for the domestic market, Stojsic criticized the views to the effect that there is no point in going for exports because it is not profitable. On the contrary, he said, we must provide conditions to stabilize exports, which entails certain incentive measures. At the same time through the so-called barter deals it would be possible to increase imports, primarily of those products in short supply, in order to improve domestic supply.

While the agricultural production balance sheets look all right there is disruption on the market, Dragica Zgrebec said.

Instability on the agricultural produce market is a logical consequence of disorganized production and the lack of coordination between production, the food processing industry and trade. Problems in agriculture have never been tackled at the national level. It is the municipalities that are responsible for supplying the market with agricultural products, and it is thus not surprising that there is insularity and domination by individual agricultural combines within certain regions. [passage omitted]

With reference to land policy Vlajko Stojiljkovic endorsed the view that the issue of maximum land holding should not be regulated by the SFRY Constitution. The issue must not become a taboo subject. The prevailing approach to it should not be ideological but economic, Stojiljkovic said. [passage omitted]

In the future orientation must be toward a faster development of the individual sector in agriculture where greatest potentials exist. Simultaneously agroindustrial combines should cooperate with individual producers on a long-term basis and to jointly plan their production and cooperation. There is an urgent need for a program of incentive measures to boost agricultural development in the hilly and mountainous region, Munir Mesihovic said, adding that a number of similar measures have already been formulated by the FEC. Common agricultural programs, according to him, would be conducive to increasing and expanding exports particularly to developing countries. Mesihovic also pointed to the need to increase the number of agricultural producers, especially younger ones, in the LC. [passage omitted]

We have no consistent or uniform Yugoslav agricultural policy or an integral food market. Both of these presuppose division of labor and selecting priorities on the basis of individual regions' comparative advantages. Vidoje Zarkovic thus called for the federation's increased role, obligation and responsibility in Yugoslavia's agricultural policy.

Vidoje Zarkovic also stressed the need for overcoming dogmatic views about agricultural development, for promoting economic criteria, for planning in food production and for introducing subsidies such as development bonuses, benefits, favorable interest rates, and so forth. [passage omitted]

A considerable part of Andrej Marinc's debate was devoted to the development of the cooperative farm. He insisted that agricultural producers should be allowed to charge in cooperative organizations and run their business unhampered. Conditions are ripe today for removing divisions to the social and private sector in agriculture, by boosting the pooling of labor and resources and by promoting cooperative system of production. In this way food production will become more organized both in socially owned combines and by individual producers who through their cooperation with cooperative farms and other organizations will be included in the system of associated labor. In Marinc's view cooperative farms must be given the status of a specific form of social ownership. Maximum land holding, which has become economically outmoded, should be regulated by the republics whose laws should at the same time prevent privatization and accumulation of wealth outside regular work. [passage omitted]

I expect today's plenum to overcome the discriminatory attitude toward agriculture and its development, Radovan Vlajkovic stressed. Our economic policy does not treat agriculture as an economic activity nor does it give any priority to the sector. This is most evident in the area of prices, financial support and development. [passage omitted]

The very weak social sector in Kosovo agriculture is concentrated in a comprehensive system of "Agrokosovo". However, this has not helped us to increase food production. The principal cause of troubles in Kosovo agriculture Adem Krasnici sees as being in the shortage of working capital. Agricultural organizations have to rely on expensive bank loans, which result in a shortage of money used for repaying interest. [passage omitted]

Zivan Marelj designated as the key issue the outflow of accumulation from agricultural production into consumption, and stressed that there are no instruments in the economic system, which would bar the outflow of that accumulation. [passage omitted]

We have quite a few bad laws, but I am convinced that the law on inheritance is the worst. It is this law which has led to land holdings being so fragmented and thus no longer profitable to cultivate, Radoje Kostadinovic said. [passage omitted]

The prices of the majority of agricultural products should be freely set, with only the basic foodstuffs remaining under control -- and with realistic subsidies and compensation, at that, Teza Dimic considers. [passage omitted]

In the first 3 months losses in the agricultural sector were three times higher than during the same period last year, reaching 330 billion dinars. Such poor economic activity, Borislav Odadzic said, is the result of the operation of the new accounting system, because at the same time both interest rates and stocks have been reevaluated. This has dealt a double blow to the farmer's economic position, Borislav Odadzic noted and advocated more effective measures to equate the conditions for economic activity for agriculture and industry.

Marjan Rozic also concurred with this appraisal, seeing the way to essential changes in agriculture through a more rapid development of cooperative farming. Much was said about this in the documents of the 13th LCY Congress, but despite all efforts no particularly notable results have been achieved. It is evident that changes in the way the LCY operates are also needed in order to change attitudes toward the village and agriculture. Rozic sees the best way for the party to exert greater influence on the village as being for the party to operate through the organizational forms of the Socialist Alliance.

The LC must conduct a decisive struggle against all sectarian attitudes, especially with regard to the development of cooperatives, Rozic said. What we need at this moment are modern agricultural cooperatives in which farmers can satisfy all interests -- from contracting on output to new scientific knowledge. This presupposes, too, a modern market orientation which, it is true, cannot be attained without considerable changes in the economic and business system.

Agricultural science in our country is yielding good results in farming and livestock farming, but we have nevertheless come to the conclusion that it is stagnating. This is the consequence of the position of agriculture, as well as of the poor standard to which our research centers are materially and technically equipped, Ivan Mihaljev said. [passage omitted]

Stability in developing the agrarian sector should be attained along with a reduction of state involvement and alongside inclusion of market laws, science and modern technology. Going out into the world market should be a long-term orientation, which would be made possible by joint development programs and by linking agriculture with trade and tourism, Ante Markovic considers. Agroindustry accounts for about 35 percent of tourist consumption, which means that there is great scope in tourism for the more rapid development of agriculture. This is confirmed by the plans for the development of tourism, which by the end of the century should bring in earnings of about $6 billion.

Joint programs, Markovic pointed out, should thus be encouraged, and we should opt for those that will ensure the maximum return, alongside investments, which have not been and must not be excluded even at this economic time. Corn, too, offers great export opportunities, being a raw material in both the pharmaceutical and the food industries, the products of which could earn foreign currency.

Speaking about the need for more rapid association of agricultural workers, Markovic stressed that the forms of this should not be administratively prescribed, but that scope should be left open for the most favorable forms of association to emerge for selection on the basis of healthy competition. [passage omitted]

Unstable conditions of economic activity affect the oscillations in food production and result in a decline in the economic motivation for investing more in agriculture, Dobrivoje Simonovic warned. Although food production has doubled in Kosovo in the postwar period, it is still insufficient. [paragraph continues]

The average size of a holding is 2 hectares, which feeds a household of seven members. This agrarian overpopulation, on the one hand, and the restricted opportunities for employment in industries and activities in the social sector, on the other hand, impose the need for more rational organization of the individual sector and for more intensive production. Although they have been restricted, the opportunities for this do exist, if the private sector gets better organized. In the last decade approximately 100 cooperatives have been founded. However, it is the employed who have the most influence in these, not the farm workers: this must change. Furthermore, not enough use is made of the latest scientific achievements and modern agrotechnology, Simonovic points out.

Reading the materials for this session and the draft conclusions, I gained the impression that everything about agriculture is clear to us, Ivan Stojanovic said, adding that this is nevertheless not exactly the case this time, either. For were we clear about everything, we would not have such an economic situation, would not be holding an economic plenum and would not have this problem of Kosovo.

Drawing attention to the fact that there are still quite a few unresolved issues in the agrarian sphere, Stojanovic dwelled in particular on advocating priorities. He is convinced that agriculture cannot be the priority nor the direction of development for Yugoslavia as a whole. "With agriculture into the 21st century" is not a good motto. The absolute priority for Yugoslavia, the republics, the provinces and regions must be new technologies.

Speaking about the relation between agriculture and economic patterns, Stojanovic commented that we are now in a phase where we verbally glorify economic patterns and introduce them where they are not needed, and not where they are required. [passage omitted]

Consistent respect for economic patterns would in a decade lead agriculture into a more difficult situation than it has been in hitherto, Stojanovic stressed, adding that instead of adhering blindly to economic patterns a wise system of subsidizing agricultural production should be developed.

Stojanovic backed the proposal of the Slovene LC Central Committee for constitutional regulations on the maximum land holding to be within the competence of the republics and provinces. [passage omitted]

We have hitherto chiefly opted for giving greater encouragement to agricultural production in the social sector, Matija Vaslovic pointed out, though 84 percent of the arable land is in private ownership. It is thus not in the least suprising that the average age of agricultural workers is more than 55 years, because young people see no future in the village and in agriculture.

Vaslovic also noted the weak influence exerted by the party in rural areas, a situation which is increasingly being exploited by religious circles for their own interests and activities. [passage omitted]

The shortage of investment funds for agriculture, Sava Vujkov noted, has given rise to increasingly frequent debates on the need to set up specialized agrarian banks, which would earmark investment for food production. He drew attention in particular to the need to lay down a unified program for agricultural development. Measures by sociopolitical communities alone are insufficient for this, which means that other organs and organizations must also be involved in this work. Vujkov pointed out that the FEC is rapidly working on drafting a strategy for long-term agricultural development which should give answers to many dilemmas of development policy. [passage omitted]

A maximum land holding, according to Petar Matic, is not only economically significant, but is also a major social and class problem. We must be be quite clear, he added, whether we are in favor of extending hired labor relations in rural areas, or whether we are for a somewhat different concept. The LC cannot remain indifferent to the spread of social problems in rural areas, for this process could become deeper and could result in undesirable effects. The LC should decide whether it advocates the further proletariatization of rural areas, or development in which there will be socialization of labor and relations in rural areas, Matic considers.

We must be careful in regard to setting a maximum land holding. This has to some degree become a "hit" among the public, and it seems to some people that raising the maximum holding will be a beneficial solution, which is not in fact the case, Matic added. He advocated that economic measures be taken within the framework of the existing maximum holding to make possible a shift to a maximum permitted holding. Scope for this exists but is not implemented. Land is chiefly purchased by semirural dwellers and people from the towns, who want to preserve the value of their capital, while villagers do not do that because investment in agriculture is unprofitable for them.

In response to Matic, Andrej Marinc said that the question of a maximum land holding is neither a class nor an ideological issue, but a purely economic one. When the maximum was laid down, it was indeed both a class and an ideological issue. The cooperative producer must be placed on an equal footing with the public-sector producer and must put production for the market into the foreground, which corresponds with social interests. There are few farmers who get rich, and one need have no fears about increasing the maximum land holding. This will not lead to capitalization, if we have an appropriate taxation policy.

Entering into this polemic, Djordje Stojsic proposed that the LCY Central Committee should not adopt a definite stance on the maximum land holding today, because it does not have all the necessary facts at its disposal. The decision should be made after the debate on the constitutional changes.

The debate at today's session of the Central Committee demonstrates that even after the adoption of the long-term program, and even after the 13th congress, we have not in the LC and in society, undertaken everything that was necessary to work up, concretize and imlement in a more consistent manner the LC policy, which would make it possible to overcome the long years of stagnation in the development of agriculture and the agro-industry as a whole, and would bring their development into accord with the opportunities and with the modern requirements and needs of socioeconomic development, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stated.

Even though the strategic focal orientations and goals of development policy have been laid down and the conditions necessary to create and facilitate a more rapid development of the agroindustrial complex have been designated, the organs and organizations of the LC and other social factors have nevertheless failed to be sufficiently persistent in implementing all this in practice. There have been too many dilemmas and too much hestitation and taking partial measures, he said, has not been enough to bring about an improvement in the development of agriculture.

The fundamental task set by the long-term economic stabilization program -- and the 13th congress confirmed this unambiguously -- is that agriculture should in the economic system and in developmental and economic policy be treated in the same way as all other economic activities, both in generation and distribution of the social product and income in primary distribution, in expanded reproduction and also in overall relations in the market.

At today's session clear expression has been given to the demand that a change for the better must be effected, and that we dare not hesitate in regard to realizing the basic course and strategy of developing agrarian policy. We must ensure that in the economic system and economic policy agriculture is treated like every other economic sphere. This means, first, that economic production will be subject to the infuence of economic patterns, in terms of operating in a market-oriented manner, and in terms of organizations of associated labor being independent commodity producers, who bear the economic consequences of their decisions; and second, that economic policy measures such as are demanded by the character and nature of this production be laid down and applied.

It is undoubtedly necessary, Renovica stressed, to undertake measures to organize the market for agricultural food produce and to organize the appropriate protection for and incentives for the development of agricultural production. This is the requirement of the entire country and thus, all together, all the republics and the autonomous provinces, either by means of decisions in the SFRY Assembly or by means of appropriate contracts and agreements at the level of the country as a whole, must create conditions for the implementation of the jointly adopted agrarian policy. Without this, in our conditions the unified Yugoslav market cannot function effectively. This is at the same time, too, a vital prerequisite for the overall stabilization of economic trends and for the further protection of, and, indeed, gradual raising, of working people's living standard.

At the same time in our market and in the market of agricultural food produce we must eliminate such major weaknesses as isolation, autarchy, monopolistic behavior, administrative territorial barriers, and obstacles in the economic policy regulations and measures, which are not few in number.

All in all, Renovica said, we must advocate a more dynamic development of agricultural production both in the social and the private sector, since great opportunities for this exist. In addition to considerably better organization and incentives for agricultural producers to achieve higher productivity and greater efficiency, there is also a need for greater receptiveness to the effects of world labor productivity upon economic activity in agriculture. If account is not taken of this, autarchy would operate to the detriment of producers and agricultural production as a whole.

In the LC and in society we must be unanimous in reinforcing the market orientation of agriculture, and in creating conditions for setting the prices for agricultural produce chiefly in accordance with market conditions, to ensure in such conditions the planned orientation and effective economic intervention of society in the agricultural economy.

Our agriculture is capable not only of meeting the demands of feeding the population and providing a certain reserve but, as analyses show, it can realistically be far more export-oriented. We fail to devote sufficient attention to this, so there has been an absolute and a relative reduction in exports of agricultural food produce. Furthermore, exports of this produce are often fettered, and this, too, causes us to be insufficiently organized to expand exports. We must be committed to the utmost, Renovica said, to affirming and implementing the joint programs for production and export of the major agricultural produce. So far good results have been achieved, and positive experience has been acquired, but we must give more support to these positive tendencies by economic policy measures, by a development plan and also by overall social action. We mut be more rational in our import policy and behave in a coordinated and well ordered manner, basing our actions on realizing the interests of producers throughout the country and of society as a whole.

Regardless of property relations, he stressed, we can no longer tolerate a situation and state of affairs in which large areas of land are not used, or are used irrationally, are turned into construction sites and so forth. In this light it would be a good thing to study and undertake comprehensive measures to make more intensive use of land, and also measures to examine -- within the framework of the constitutional and systemic changes -- the questions of the maximum land holding, inheritance of agricultural land and other questions, depending on the specific features of agricultural regions and the differences in life and work in indivdual parts of our country.

Also essential, Renovica added, are agreements on the criteria for, sources of and extent of subsidies for individual agricultural products, to the degree in which market formation of prices is delimited. The practice, which has applied hitherto, whereby differing subsidies are applied in separate parts of the country, is not good.

Commodity reserves, in Renovica's assessment, should help considerably to stabilize the market for agricultural food produce. We can be in agreement with the suggestions that the most favorable solutions for forming reserves at all levels must undergo comprehensive review and be constantly sought.

Attention should be devoted to the development of the social sector of agriculture, regardless of the fact that it currently yields relatively high returns and fairly high productivity, for this is a vital factor of the development and socialist transformation of agriculture. Renovica stressed that efforts should be constantly exerted to promote the economic activity and development of agro-industrial combines, and to overcome the weaknesses which most frequently find expression isolationism, in stagnation of self-management relations, in a low level of thrift and productivity, in irrational use of (?land), and in formalism in self-management linkage with other activities -- industry, trade, tourism, and so forth. Agro-industrial combines must fully apply modern techniques and technology, must be more intensively involved in the international division of labor, but must also, at the same time, be protagonists of development and socialization of production over a wider area, independent of property relations on the land and in other agricultural capacities. All this will help to strengthen the position not only of associated workers, but also of private agricultural producers.

I think that there has been a marked and unified stand in today's debate in regard to creating conditions for mobilizing all unutilized potentials and reserves in the development of the agricultural private sector.

According to Renovica, the LC should do more through its action to promote further development of the otherwise positive process of overcoming the sectarian attitude toward the private agricultural producer. The LC must persevere in this, especially in terms of further affirming production and agricultural cooperatives, founding various types of cooperatives and creating conditions which will ensure their security and stability, and which will stimulate productive and rational use of all land capacities and other potentials. Agricultural cooperatives are still being reaffirmed only slowly, and this has been mentioned at some length today. The real interest of private producers to create specialized and diverse cooperatives, to establish mutual links and association with public-sector agricultural farms in realizing their own economic interests, to assert themselves as commodity producers and sell their produce as well as possible on the domestic and also on the foreign market -- this interest is not being realized in practice.

Renovica noted that even today insufficient space is given to the problems and tasks of developing rural areas, bearing in mind that today most rural dwellers are not engaged purely with agricultural production alone. The further process of de-agrarianization, which will certainly be more peaceful than it has been to date, but continues to be inevitable, will increasingly thrust into the foreground the problems of development of other nonagricultural activities where people leaving agriculture, or who cannot find jobs in agriculture, will find employment.

We must look in greater detail today at the tasks awaiting us in regard to further asserting small businesses and other tertiary activities, the development of which does not require large funds, but which provide greater employment and development of complementary activities in the economic structure. There has already been a substantial reduction in the differences between town and village, and these will continue to be reduced, as will the differences in the living conditions of the rural and urban population; this is a vital prerequisite to stem the very strongly marked mechanical moement of population from rural areas into the towns, Renovica stressed.

We often state, he added, that there are few agricultural workers in LC organizations in rural areas. This is indeed the case. I think that there will be more agricultural workers in the LC, if the LC can place on the agenda and resolve more successfully the problem of agricultural development of rural areas as a whole. In this regard, it seems to me that one should consider the development of the LC's activity in rural areas through the lively and dynamic action that must unfold not only in respect of development of agricultural production but also in life and labor in rural areas overall, Milanko Renovica said in conclusion.

After the 10-hour discussion the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted conclusions on the tasks of the LC with regard to the development of agroindustry and socialist self-managing relations in agriculture in rural areas.

The members of the LCY Central Committee also adopted today a decision on grounds and criteria for establishing the LCY membership fee and on establishing the basic activity of the LCY which is financed from the membership fee. [passage omitted]

During the 6 month coordination of this decision and despite various views expressed, a high level of coordination was achieved for as united and as optimal as possible way of financing of the LCY. This is not merely a technical and a financial question Ljubomir Varaslija stressed, but the continuation of Tito's orientation on the self-financing of the party as one of the prerequisites for the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in society. Self-financing means a correct distribution of income and rational use of funds from the membership fees.

Having spoken in detail on the procedure of coordination of corresponding documents of the LC central and provincial committees and the committees of the LC organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army with today's decision, Varaslija pointed out that in future the membership fee would be determined by the principle -- the same percentage for the same income. [passage omitted]

The committee also approved today a report on the coordination of the LC statutes of the republics and provinces and the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army with the LCY statute. The main criterion for this was that all questions of importance for the unity of the LCY and its ideological and action unity should be coordinated with the LCY statute. This refers primarily to the character and role of the LCY, and to the parts of the LCY and the LCY as a whole, the basic and conceptual understanding of the principle of democratic centralism, collective work, the general principles of cadre policy, decision-making, responsibility and other questions. Observed as a whole, according to the report, there were no controversial questions or serious problems concerning the coordination process, mainly owing to good cooperation and a high-level of coordination of the stands in the precongressional preparations.

The members of the highest-ranking party forum also adopted decisions on holding the LC action conference on ideopolitical questions of the development of small businesses and the pharmaceutical industry of Yugoslavia.

The Central Committee endorsed the reappointment of Milan Uzelac as ex officio member of the LCY Central Committee, considering that he has recently been reelected President of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium.

WORK ORGANIZATION STOPS WORK IN SPLIT

LD281256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Split, 28 May (TANJUG) -- About 300 workers of Tehnogradnja work organization of Split today stopped work in protest against the firm's failure to pay April wages.

Tehnogradnja, which has already incurred losses of 2 billion dinars, is in a difficult position and the future of 1,800-strong workforce is uncertain. The firm's outgoing director, Marin Jakasovic -- who has just retired and whom the majority of workers blame for the existing situation -- has gone to live abroad. Although the workers asked to talk with the municipal assembly's leadership, only Boska Krstulovic, chairman of the municipal trade union council, attended the workers meeting and informed the workforce about the firm's difficult position and the problems to find work for about 12,000 people employed by the construction industry in Split Municipality.

SARAJEVO MEETING CALLS FOR LAW ON WORK STOPPAGES

LD282116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 May (TANJUG) --Work stoppages, as a way of solving problems which cannot be solved in any other way, should be normatively regulated. It does not matter at this moment whether they are called work stoppages or strikes, but the fact that there were 392 work stoppages in Yugoslavia in the first 3 months of this year reaffirms the justification of the request for this sphere to be regulated by law.

This was the united stand expressed at today's session of the federal, republican and provincial social attorneys [drustveni pravobranilac] of self-management, held in Sarajevo. A report on the activity of attorneys of self-management with regard to work stoppages was examined, and it was agreed that their preventive character justified the function of this institution.

The discussion was also devoted to the causes of work stoppages in our country, which are known to be mainly dissatisfaction with personal incomes and undeveloped self-managing relations. The experiences of attorneys show that these stoppages are the product of the general crisis in society, the privileged position of some economic organizations, the demands on workers' incomes, and insufficient information.

The social attorneys of self-management also examined a report on the realization of necessary expert aid to social attorneys of self-management in Kosovo, in which the tasks of the highest-ranking organs of our country are set out. This aid was judged to contribute to more efficient work of the institutions in the province, especially to the further halting of the emigration process.

SLOVENE POLITICAL, SECURITY SITUATIONS EXAMINED

LD282131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 May (TANJUG) -- The Slovene Executive Council today examined the activity of the internal affairs organs in 1986 and noted, with regard to the security and political situation in the SR of Slovenia and the SFRY, that some antiself-managing and antisocialist tendencies have been manifested in recent years, which could in the future develop into acute contradictions and threaten the process of democratization of the political system of socialist self-management. As stated in the communique from today's session, the exacerbation of the security and political circumstances is the consequence of accumulated weaknesses in the development of the sociopolitical and economic system, as well as of the slow and inefficient resolution of existing problems.

The communique points out that disturbances in the social reproduction are increasingly threatening the social security of the working people and citizens, who are becoming increasingly critical (?because) of the slow resolution of certain issues and the dependence on bureaucratic interference in the sphere of social and personal standards. It notes that 398 conflicts were recorded last year in the organizations of associated labor on the territory of Slovenia, that is, 58 more than the previous year.

There were also 130 work stoppages, 83 mandatory meetings, and 183 other acts expressing dissatisfaction. More than 74 percent of work stoppages and mandatory meetings were caused by the workers' dissatisfaction at the payment of the remainder of income of a work organization, price increases of costs of living, and increases in social differences. This is said to indicate that the dissatisfaction of working people is on the increase.

The number of criminal acts and offenses with a political character went up 19.7 percent. Public manifestations of a negative attitude toward socialist self-management, the LC, and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities have also become more frequent than in the past. Individuals often tried to take advantage of exacerbated social circumstances by advocating an independent, free, and ethnically pure Slovenia in various pamphlets and slogans. Nationalist and chauvinistic excesses were more frequent in heterogeneous environments populated by representatives of different nations and nationalities.

The internal affairs organs note that self-protection and security have not yet been reaffirmed as a component of social awareness and that in working and other environments proper respect is lacking for the measures essential to the general security of people and property.

SKOPJE COMMITTEE EXAMINES ATTRITION IN LC

LD282109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpt] Skopje, 28 May (TANJUG) -- The LC's damaged reputation, the big gap between words and deeds, as well as phraseology and bureaucratization in the party are the most frequent criticisms voiced by 350 members of the Skopje Party organization who left the LC last year. Leaving the party is a particular form of criticizing the ideopolitical inactivity of the LC, as said at today's session of the Skopje LC City Committee devoted to trends and changes regarding the class-social structure of the party membership. Causing the most concern is that most of those turning in their membership cards were workers.

Individuals who left the party ranks, it was voiced at the session, give as the main reason their disappointment in the behavior and morals of some LC members, especially those members with the highest positions and duties in the economic and political life of Skopje. They add that they do not have a great deal of influence on self-managing and political life, that they are unable to change anything, and that they are not satisfied with the practical activity of their own basic organization.

However, the majority of them are saying that their leaving is only formal, but that they essentially remain communists, ready to become engaged in the self-managing and political life. They also say that they will ask for their membership cards to be returned if the LC policy is more consistently implemented. These are the stands of workers in Skopje, whose participation in the structure of the Skopje party organization is 23 percent. [passage omitted]

SPOKESMAN NOTES 'TRAGIC ERROR' OF GULF ATTACK

LD211300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1217 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG) — The tragic error of Iraqi pilots which caused the death of 37 young people confirms the necessity of efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, a Yugoslav Government spokesman, Ambassador Aleksander Stanic, told a news conference here today.

MIKULIC SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAQ'S RAMADAN

LD231403 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1254 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Baghdad, May 23 (TANJUG) — Deputy Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Dr Milenko Sarac today delivered to Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasain Ramadan a message from Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

The message relates to the two countries' economic cooperation.

Sarac arrived on a three-day visit to Iraq last night in his capacity as co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

MILOSAVLJEVIC CONFERS WITH PRC OFFICIALS

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Vice-President Milos Milosavljevic to the People's Republic of China, see the Eastern Europe section of the 28 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

PENSIONERS' FEDERATION SECRETARY DIES — Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG) — Retired Colonel of the Yugoslav People's Army Dobroslav Lazarevic, secretary of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Pensioners' Federation, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and member of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, has died in Belgrade. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 22 May 87 LD]

FOOD INDUSTRY COMMISSION — Brioni, May 21 (TANJUG) — The uses of robots, micro-processors, and biotechnological and biotechnical achievements in the food industry were among the main topics reviewed at the 48th meeting of the CMEA standing commission on the food industry which ended on the Yugoslav Adriatic island of Brioni today. The four-day meeting was attended also by delegation of Yugoslavia which, pursuant to the 1964 agreement, takes part in the CMEA bodies' work in this domain. In the last four days the CMEA agriculture ministers also toured several Yugoslav food industry and food-machinery industry enterprises to get acquainted with their production and other cooperation possibilities on the multilateral or bilateral basis in the domain of scientific-technical research, specialization of production, personnel training, capital investments, and exchanges of technology. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 21 May 87 LD]